

Lebanon: From Bad to Worse As Talks Are Called Off, Factions Move Further Apart

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service
BEIRUT — The prospects for a genuine settlement of grievances by Lebanon's feuding religious and political factions seem more remote than ever with the government's postponement of Thursday's scheduled opening of a national reconciliation conference.

Even worse, from the U.S. point of view, the 1,600 marines in the multinational force have become a prime target for enemies of Mr. Gemayel. In the past, when radical groups wanted to embarrass the government, dramatize their cause or internationalize a crisis, they tossed a bomb at the U.S. Embassy or the Kennedy Cultural Center. Now they fire on the marines to undercut the government and diminish U.S. support for it.

To think that the marines will be quickly or easily extracted from this situation is to deny the lessons of recent Lebanese history. The Syrians entered in 1976 with a six-month mandate; they are still here. United Nations troops arrived in 1978 with a six-month mandate; they are still here. The Israelis came for a quick operation in June 1982; they are still here. The marines arrived in September 1982 with a three-month mandate; they are still here. In Lebanon, the temporary has a way of becoming the permanent.

Syrian Says Lebanese Factions Agree to Hold Talks in Geneva

DAMASCUS — Syria's minister of state for foreign affairs, Farouk al-Shar, said Thursday that all Lebanese factions had agreed on Geneva as the site for national reconciliation talks. In an interview with a U.S. television network, the minister said: "We have just heard that they have agreed among themselves on Geneva as a site for national reconciliation talks."

Reagan Says Syria, Iran Cannot Disrupt Mideast

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has said that the United States will not allow Syria, "aided and abetted by 7,000 Soviet advisers and technicians," to destroy the chances for stability in Lebanon.



Ronald Reagan

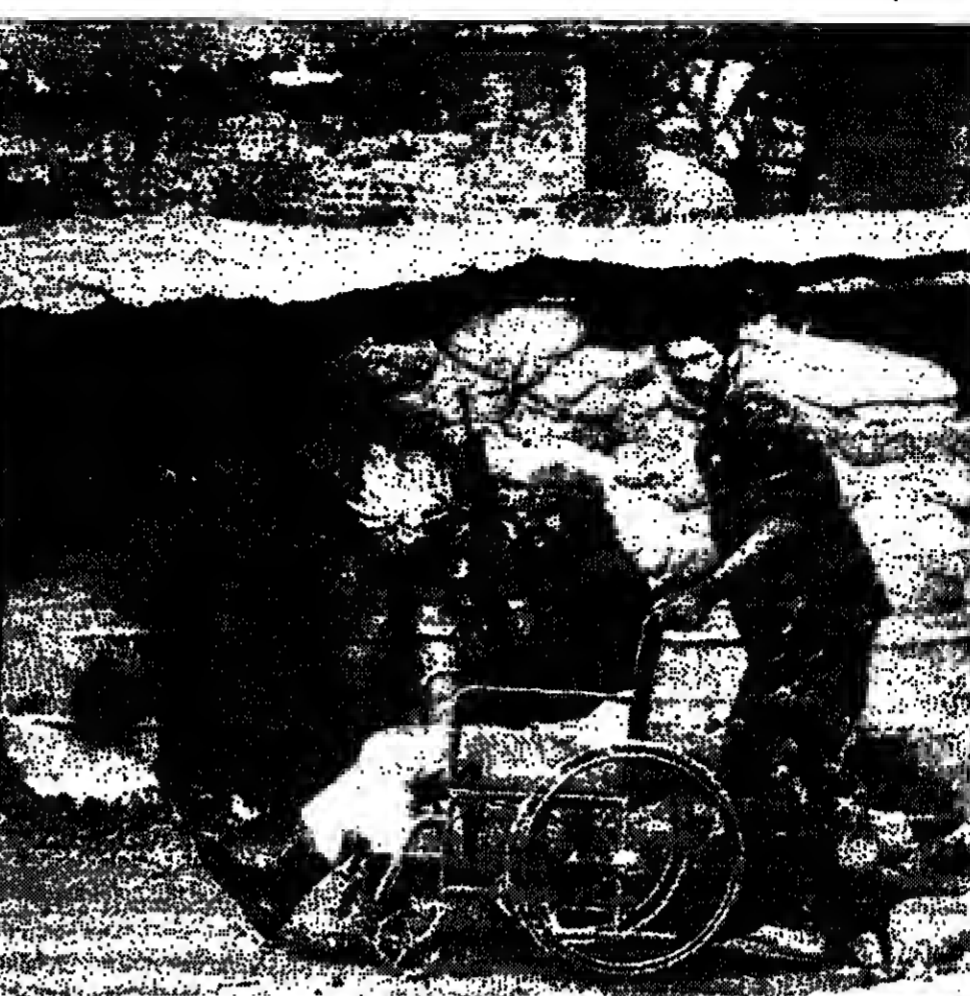
He said the Syrians were seeking to do this by "foot-dragging" in the search for peace. In a televised news conference Wednesday night in the White House, Mr. Reagan also said he did not believe that the "free world" would stand by and allow the Strait of Hormuz, the exit from the Gulf, to be closed to oil traffic by Iran.

There is no comparison between Lebanon and Vietnam and, in particular, between the problems faced by the marines and the defeat suffered by the French at Dien Bien Phu in 1954 because, the president said, the French "didn't have a New Jersey sitting offshore as we do," alluding to the battleship off Lebanon.

Mr. Reagan refused to go into details on what military actions might be taken if the Iranians closed the strait. "That is for them to wonder about," he said. Much of the news conference was devoted to Lebanon and the danger to the 1,600 U.S. marines at Beirut airport. The president and his advisers are reviewing Middle East policies, but Mr. Reagan gave no hint of changes. Most of his replies were consistent with known policy.

The United States has in the past criticized Syria for its refusal to be more forthcoming in pulling its troops out of Lebanon and in its support of anti-government forces in Lebanon. Mr. Reagan said the Syrians were causing a "road-block" and that, aided by the Russians, they were "contributing to the disorder and the trouble."

INSIDE
 ■ China and Britain said that their latest talks on Hong Kong's future were "useful and constructive." Page 2.
 ■ A U.S. tax bill approved by a House committee modifies an earlier \$73 billion target for new revenue to \$8 billion. Page 3.
 ■ Keizo and Akai: two designers who prove that, in Paris, talent can go a long way, Hebe Dorsey reports. Page 4.
BUSINESS/FINANCE
 ■ U.S. GNP grew at a brisk 7.9 percent annual rate in the third quarter. Page 11.
 ■ Japan's cabinet is expected to approve steps to stimulate the economy and ease trade barriers. Page 11.
WEEKEND
 ■ Grants magazine, edited in Cambridge, is in the vanguard of the English literary revival, Vicky Elliott reports. Page 7.



A member of the Lebanese Shiite Muslim militia, Amal, wheels a colleague to look out duty at a position near Beirut. Snipers there have killed two U.S. Marines in a week.

Marine Snipers vs. the Other Snipers Revenge at 1,000 Yards in Beirut: A Misunderstanding?

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

HAY-ES-SALLOUM, Lebanon — To Corporal James McGlynn of the U.S. marines, who has only seen him through the crosshairs of his high-powered sniper rifle, the young, bearded Shiite Muslim militia leader is known only as "Castro." He is a killer in Corporal McGlynn's eyes.

and the marines began firing back, carefully selecting their targets. "I saw one guy with a Kalashnikov walking into that back alley, so I took him out," said Corporal McGlynn, his cheek bulging with chewing tobacco. "He was the same guy who was shooting at us. Some people came to help him, but he was dead, I sure could see that."

The 20-year-old sharpshooter of Charlie Company's forward post says he has seen Castro tap snipers on the shoulder to direct snipers' fire at the Shiite militia's force outpost, where a staff sergeant was killed Friday.

Looking through the scope of Corporal McGlynn's modified Remington hunting rifle, it is difficult to believe that a 10-year-old boy on a wall could be mistaken for a uniformed Amal fighter carrying an assault rifle, as Abu Rabbia insisted. The rifle has an accurate range of 1,000 yards (912 meters).

Barely 150 yards across a 00 man's land, in his spartan office of the Shiite militia, Amal, Castro is Abu Rabbia, a soft-spoken 24-year-old who smiles sadly when he talks about the feud with the marines that last weekend left two U.S. marines and at least five Shiites dead.

"Our targets were only people who we could identify positively as the ones who were shooting at us," Corporal McGlynn said. "This guy was shooting at us, that's for sure."

A second problem bedeviling the talks is the deep mistrust between the participants — several of whom have tried to assassinate one another — and the fact that some of them

Abu Rabbia identified the boy as Ali Hazzad, and said that, after treatment, he was taken to south Lebanon for safety. The marine spokesman, Major Robert Jordao, who said he watched through a high-powered telescope as this correspondent

Brazil Pay Plan Is Modified After Defeat in House

By Rene Villegas
Reuters

BRASILIA — The Brazilian government ordered immediate modifications in its wage-restraint measures Thursday after the National Congress defeated legislation to restrict pay increases.

■ **A Turning Point**
 Peter T. Kilborn of The New York Times reported from São Paulo: Mr. Figueiredo's use of emergency powers to calm the debate over wages marks a turning point for the military government's struggle with oppressive foreign debts on the one hand, and, on the other, its commitment toward *abertura*, a Portuguese word used to describe the opening toward a democratic government.

The president's new decree becomes law immediately, under the Brazilian system, with the National Congress having about three months to approve or reject it.

Utli a year ago, the government could introduce such legislation as the proposed wage law and Congress would either rubber-stamp it or express its dissent by refusing to vote, which the proposal became law automatically.

Bankers said defeat of the government's legislation did not mean the collapse of Brazil's debt-financing negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and commercial banks.

"This is the beginning of a realization by the executive branch that a powerful Congress is here to stay," the diplomat said. "Abertura means Congress should have a real say."

The president's new decree becomes law immediately, under the Brazilian system, with the National Congress having about three months to approve or reject it.

Utli a year ago, the government could introduce such legislation as the proposed wage law and Congress would either rubber-stamp it or express its dissent by refusing to vote, which the proposal became law automatically.

Bankers said defeat of the government's legislation did not mean the collapse of Brazil's debt-financing negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and commercial banks.

"This is the beginning of a realization by the executive branch that a powerful Congress is here to stay," the diplomat said. "Abertura means Congress should have a real say."

The president's new decree becomes law immediately, under the Brazilian system, with the National Congress having about three months to approve or reject it.

Utli a year ago, the government could introduce such legislation as the proposed wage law and Congress would either rubber-stamp it or express its dissent by refusing to vote, which the proposal became law automatically.

Bankers said defeat of the government's legislation did not mean the collapse of Brazil's debt-financing negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and commercial banks.

"This is the beginning of a realization by the executive branch that a powerful Congress is here to stay," the diplomat said. "Abertura means Congress should have a real say."

The president's new decree becomes law immediately, under the Brazilian system, with the National Congress having about three months to approve or reject it.

Utli a year ago, the government could introduce such legislation as the proposed wage law and Congress would either rubber-stamp it or express its dissent by refusing to vote, which the proposal became law automatically.

Bankers said defeat of the government's legislation did not mean the collapse of Brazil's debt-financing negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and commercial banks.

"This is the beginning of a realization by the executive branch that a powerful Congress is here to stay," the diplomat said. "Abertura means Congress should have a real say."

The president's new decree becomes law immediately, under the Brazilian system, with the National Congress having about three months to approve or reject it.

Utli a year ago, the government could introduce such legislation as the proposed wage law and Congress would either rubber-stamp it or express its dissent by refusing to vote, which the proposal became law automatically.

Bankers said defeat of the government's legislation did not mean the collapse of Brazil's debt-financing negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and commercial banks.

"This is the beginning of a realization by the executive branch that a powerful Congress is here to stay," the diplomat said. "Abertura means Congress should have a real say."

The president's new decree becomes law immediately, under the Brazilian system, with the National Congress having about three months to approve or reject it.

Utli a year ago, the government could introduce such legislation as the proposed wage law and Congress would either rubber-stamp it or express its dissent by refusing to vote, which the proposal became law automatically.

Bankers said defeat of the government's legislation did not mean the collapse of Brazil's debt-financing negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and commercial banks.

"This is the beginning of a realization by the executive branch that a powerful Congress is here to stay," the diplomat said. "Abertura means Congress should have a real say."

The president's new decree becomes law immediately, under the Brazilian system, with the National Congress having about three months to approve or reject it.

Utli a year ago, the government could introduce such legislation as the proposed wage law and Congress would either rubber-stamp it or express its dissent by refusing to vote, which the proposal became law automatically.

Bankers said defeat of the government's legislation did not mean the collapse of Brazil's debt-financing negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and commercial banks.

"This is the beginning of a realization by the executive branch that a powerful Congress is here to stay," the diplomat said. "Abertura means Congress should have a real say."

The president's new decree becomes law immediately, under the Brazilian system, with the National Congress having about three months to approve or reject it.

Utli a year ago, the government could introduce such legislation as the proposed wage law and Congress would either rubber-stamp it or express its dissent by refusing to vote, which the proposal became law automatically.

Bankers said defeat of the government's legislation did not mean the collapse of Brazil's debt-financing negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and commercial banks.

"This is the beginning of a realization by the executive branch that a powerful Congress is here to stay," the diplomat said. "Abertura means Congress should have a real say."

The president's new decree becomes law immediately, under the Brazilian system, with the National Congress having about three months to approve or reject it.

Utli a year ago, the government could introduce such legislation as the proposed wage law and Congress would either rubber-stamp it or express its dissent by refusing to vote, which the proposal became law automatically.

Bankers said defeat of the government's legislation did not mean the collapse of Brazil's debt-financing negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and commercial banks.

"This is the beginning of a realization by the executive branch that a powerful Congress is here to stay," the diplomat said. "Abertura means Congress should have a real say."

The president's new decree becomes law immediately, under the Brazilian system, with the National Congress having about three months to approve or reject it.

Utli a year ago, the government could introduce such legislation as the proposed wage law and Congress would either rubber-stamp it or express its dissent by refusing to vote, which the proposal became law automatically.

Bankers said defeat of the government's legislation did not mean the collapse of Brazil's debt-financing negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and commercial banks.

"This is the beginning of a realization by the executive branch that a powerful Congress is here to stay," the diplomat said. "Abertura means Congress should have a real say."

The president's new decree becomes law immediately, under the Brazilian system, with the National Congress having about three months to approve or reject it.

Utli a year ago, the government could introduce such legislation as the proposed wage law and Congress would either rubber-stamp it or express its dissent by refusing to vote, which the proposal became law automatically.

Bankers said defeat of the government's legislation did not mean the collapse of Brazil's debt-financing negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and commercial banks.

"This is the beginning of a realization by the executive branch that a powerful Congress is here to stay," the diplomat said. "Abertura means Congress should have a real say."

The president's new decree becomes law immediately, under the Brazilian system, with the National Congress having about three months to approve or reject it.

Utli a year ago, the government could introduce such legislation as the proposed wage law and Congress would either rubber-stamp it or express its dissent by refusing to vote, which the proposal became law automatically.

Grenada's Prime Minister Is Slain in Army Coup

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados — Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada and five of his top followers, including three cabinet ministers, were slain by army troops, and General Hudson Austin proclaimed himself on Thursday the country's new leader as head of a new Revolutionary Military Council.

Marxist-oriented leadership, including possible expulsion. The government's official Radio Free Grenada, monitored here, warned islanders Thursday of General Austin's orders for an "all day, all night" curfew, with any violators to be shot on sight.

General Austin said that Mr. Bishop, Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, Education Minister Jacqueline Craft, Housing Minister Norris Bain and two union leaders, Vincent Noel and Fitzroy Bain, were among those killed Wednesday night in a shootout at army headquarters in Fort Rupert overlooking the capital of St. Georges.

The island remained shut off to visitors late Thursday, with its only functioning airport closed and telephone communications difficult. Mr. Bishop began a close alliance with Cuba and the Soviet Union after taking power, and Cuba provided aid and manpower for construction of a new 9,000-foot (2,727-meter) airport runway. Reagan administration officials

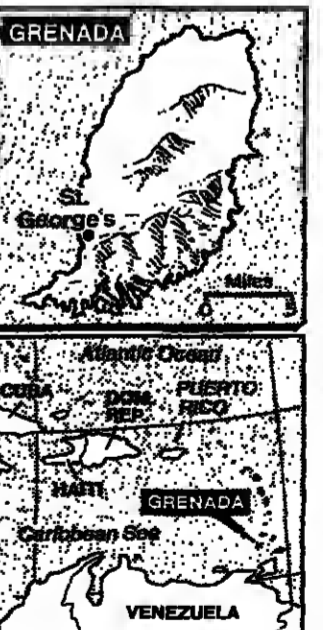
have warned that the new airport would provide the Soviet Union and Cuba with a potential forward base along Caribbean sea lanes, which carry up to 60 percent of U.S. oil imports. The \$71-million facility was scheduled for completion next year.

General Austin said that Mr. Bishop, Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, Education Minister Jacqueline Craft, Housing Minister Norris Bain and two union leaders, Vincent Noel and Fitzroy Bain, were among those killed Wednesday night in a shootout at army headquarters in Fort Rupert overlooking the capital of St. Georges.

The killings provoked revolution in neighboring Caribbean countries and the Caribbean Common Market, Caricom, scheduled an emergency foreign ministers' meeting for Saturday to consider proposals for economic and political sanctions against the island's new

Reagan administration officials have warned that the new airport would provide the Soviet Union and Cuba with a potential forward base along Caribbean sea lanes, which carry up to 60 percent of U.S. oil imports. The \$71-million facility was scheduled for completion next year.

General Austin said that Mr. Bishop, Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, Education Minister Jacqueline Craft, Housing Minister Norris Bain and two union leaders, Vincent Noel and Fitzroy Bain, were among those killed Wednesday night in a shootout at army headquarters in Fort Rupert overlooking the capital of St. Georges.



GRENADA

West German 'Peace Week' Is Subdued So Far

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

BONN — Two-thirds through the "peace week" that had been billed as the start of West Germany's "hot autumn," the excessive heat that many had feared has not materialized.

Observers of the movement withheld judgment Thursday, saying the organizers deliberately wanted an unspectacular start to avoid frightening away their supporters in the churches, the unions and among militant citizens generally.

The political texture of the protest movement has dramatically changed during the last few days, with the Social Democratic Party not only officially taking part in the campaign but perhaps taking it over. The movement has been spearheaded by the Greens, the party of pacifists and civil rights and environmental militants.

Willy Brandt, former chancellor and chairman of the Social Democratic Party, was invited to address the main rally in Bonn on Saturday and accepted after consultation with other leaders of the party. In a television interview, he left

no doubt that he would come out unequivocally against the stationing of U.S. Pershing-2 missiles in West Germany. The party will officially define its position only at its congress in mid-November, immediately before deployment is scheduled to begin.

Asked by the television reporter whether he would speak merely as "Citizen Brandt," he answered yes, but added that his person could not be separated from the position he held in the party. Mr. Brandt thus made it clear that he was certain the party would follow his lead.

West German officials and foreign diplomats say it will be shown then whether the peace movement

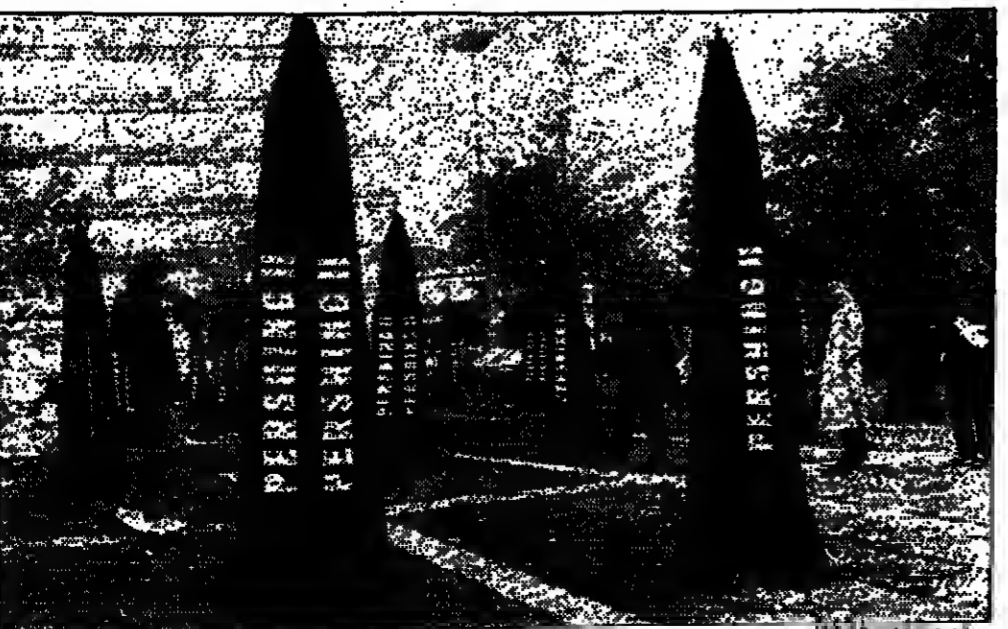
can bring out the masses and whether violence can be prevented. Observers of the movement withheld judgment Thursday, saying the organizers deliberately wanted an unspectacular start to avoid frightening away their supporters in the churches, the unions and among militant citizens generally.

Asked by the television reporter whether he would speak merely as "Citizen Brandt," he answered yes, but added that his person could not be separated from the position he held in the party. Mr. Brandt thus made it clear that he was certain the party would follow his lead.

by ignoring early European recommendations that the buildup of Soviet SS-20 missiles directed at Western Europe be included in the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on the second treaty limiting strategic arms.

The invitation to Mr. Brandt to address Saturday's main rally was agreed to by the Greens and other factions of the peace movement only after they had got assurances that his stand against the stationing of the Pershings was going to be strong. The decision was preceded by a heated debate, as some groups feared that the Social Democrats would take over the movement and soften it.

One of the most telling arguments reportedly came from an American visitor, Daniel Ellsberg, the former Pentagon analyst who released the Pentagon papers on the Vietnam War. He was in Bonn recently and was said to have told



Teachers and pupils at a high school in the West German city of Kassel set up these cardboard models of Pershing-2 missiles this week to protest their planned deployment.

Britain and China Plan More Hong Kong Talks After a 'Useful' Session

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIJING — China and Britain said Thursday their latest talks on the future of Hong Kong were "useful and constructive" and that further sessions would be held next month.

Bound by a mutual pledge of confidentiality, neither side would comment on the latest two-day round of negotiations over Hong Kong's future after a British lease expires in 1997, except to say in a brief statement:

"The Chinese and British sides held useful and constructive talks on Oct. 19 and 20. It was agreed that the next round of talks will be held on Nov. 14 and 15 in Beijing."

Western diplomats, unwilling to read too much into the communiqué, said the phrase "useful and constructive," which was dropped from the previous two rounds of talks, and the fact that the talks were to resume in less than a month were reasonably promising signs.

The latest talks in Beijing were the fifth session since July on the colony's future after 1997, when China intends to regain sovereignty.

After the fourth round in September, the two sides refused to describe the results of the talks, implying the negotiations had stalled. Business confidence in

Hong Kong plummeted and the Hong Kong dollar hit a record low of 9.50 to the U.S. dollar.

The colony's government stepped in last week to bolster the currency, ending its nine-year unfettered float by setting an official rate of 7.80 to the U.S. dollar.

The bilateral talks began after Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain visited Beijing in September 1982.

Chinese leaders told her they planned to take back Hong Kong while allowing its people to maintain their free-wheeling capitalist style of life.

The two sides agreed to begin discussions aimed at maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity and stability.

While most of Hong Kong is due to revert to China when a British lease expires, Hong Kong island and the tip of the Kowloon Peninsula are held by Britain "in perpetuity" under 19th century treaties extracted from the crumbling Manchu Empire.

Mrs. Thatcher is reported to have insisted during her Beijing talks that these treaties remain valid, while China argued that they were imposed by force and were therefore "unequal" and invalid. (Reuters, UPI)



STATE VISIT — President François Mitterrand of France reviewed a guard of honor on his arrival Thursday in England for talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The leaders were said to have skirted the difficult issue of European Community finances and to have reaffirmed their support for the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe.

Bonn Social Democratic Leader Urges Acceptance of Soviet Missile Proposal

New York Times Service

BONN — Egon Bahr, the disarmament expert of the opposition Social Democratic Party, has recommended accepting the Soviet Union's standing offer for a settlement of the stalled Geneva negotiations on medium-range weapons.

In an article that appeared Thursday in *Die Welt*, the Social Democratic weekly, Mr. Bahr said acceptance of the Soviet Union's offer to reduce its missile force to a level equivalent to that of France and Britain combined would meet the aim of the Atlantic alliance to restore an East-West balance in medium-range weapons. France and Britain have 162 missiles.

The NATO allies have rejected the offer, on the ground that the French and British weapons are intended for national defense and not as part of the alliance's arsenal. Moscow has said that, from its point of view, it makes little difference whether a missile aimed at Soviet targets is marked for the defense of a particular country or for the common NATO arsenal.

The so-called double-track policy of the alliance calls both for the stationing of 572 new U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in five NATO nations in Europe starting in December to counter the Soviet missiles and for simultaneous negotiations.

"If one accepts in principle the Soviet offer," Mr. Bahr says in the article, "the double-track decision will have achieved what it wanted: a unilateral reduction of the excessive Soviet armament through which American missiles will become superfluous."

The Social Democrats, at a special party convention on Nov. 18 and 19, are likely to express opposition to the U.S. missile deployment. Although the party has been consistently critical of the U.S. negotiating position in Geneva, Mr. Bahr's article appeared to mark the first time that a party spokesman had endorsed the Soviet offer.

Spain Pledges Drive Against Terrorism

Basque Killing of Officer Provokes Demonstrations

Reuters

MADRID — Spain's Socialist government said Thursday it would step up measures to counter violence in the Basque region after separatist guerrillas shot dead a kidnapped army captain when their demands were rejected.

Political parties and unions called demonstrations in Madrid and Bilbao for Friday to condemn the killing of Captain Alberto Martín Barrio. The interior minister, José Barrionuevo, announced plans to tighten existing anti-terrorist measures.

Mr. Barrionuevo said the police presence in the Basque region would be reinforced and the government would study harsher penalties for terrorist crimes.

The defense minister, Narcis Serra, and army chiefs attended the funeral Thursday of Captain Barrio, who was seized two weeks ago by a tiny faction of the Basque guerrilla group ETA, the initials of the Basque words for Basque Homeland and Freedom. His body was found Wednesday at a derelict house on the outskirts of Bilbao.

In telephone calls to Basque newspapers, the ETA faction, the so-called Eighth Assembly political-military wing, said it had "executed" Captain Barrio, an army pharmacist, after the government refused its demands for a statement to be read on television condemning a trial of nine alleged ETA guerrillas due to start next week.

The trial concerns an attack at an army barracks three years ago. Spain's state-owned television company summarized the statement in news broadcasts but said the full text would be read only after the captain was released.

WORLD BRIEFS

2 Policemen Cleared in U.K. Shooting

LONDON (AP) — A jury has cleared two detectives who shot an unarmed man they mistook for Britain's most-wanted criminal.

Constables John Jardine and Peter Finch, both 38, were acquitted by a jury Wednesday of charges related to the wounding of Stephen Waldorf, 27, a film editor, who was shot five times Jan. 14 by the detectives as he sat with two other persons in a parked car. Constable Finch pistol-whipped Mr. Waldorf as he lay wounded, according to testimony.

The issue was not whether the two officers did the shooting, but whether they were justified in doing it for reasons of self-defense. The detectives testified they believed Mr. Waldorf was David Martin, 26, who was wanted for shooting a policeman. Scotland Yard said both men would remain suspended until it was decided whether they should face a disciplinary board.

UN Rejects Anti-Israeli Move by Iran

UNITED NATIONS, New York (UPI) — The five Scandinavian countries Thursday successfully shelved an Iranian attempt to expel Israel from the UN General Assembly.

The assembly approved a Nordic motion not to take action on an Iranian amendment to a UN Credentials Committee report that would have deprived Israel of its right to a seat in the assembly by 79 votes to 43 against and 19 abstentions.

Saying the United Nations should "purify" itself, Ambassador Said Rajavi-Khorassani of Iran demanded that Israel be expelled for its "expansionist policies." Libya and Syria backed the Iranian move. The United States had warned that it would walk out and withdraw its financial support if Israel's credentials were successfully challenged.

Chinese and Russians to Double Trade

BEIJING (AP) — China and the Soviet Union agreed Thursday to double their trade, increase the number of exchange students on each side from 10 to 100 and modernize a Soviet-built textile factory in Harbin.

Nonetheless, the results fell short of Soviet hopes and expectations, they said. No progress was reported on removing the obstacles to normalization: China's demand that the Soviet Union stop supporting Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia, withdraw Soviet troops from Afghanistan, reduce troops along the Chinese-Soviet border and reduce the number of SS-20 missiles in the Far East, the diplomats said.

No formal records were signed in the latest round of consultations that began on Oct. 6, but both sides agreed to double 1983 trade from an estimated \$815 million to \$1.63 billion. Total Chinese-U.S. trade in 1982 was \$5.2 billion and more than 10,000 Chinese students and researchers are in the United States.

Centrist Unions Gain in French Vote

PARIS (AP) — Centrist unions were the biggest winners and leftist unions the principal losers as France voted for union representatives on social security organizations in a nationwide ballot. However, the Communist-led Confédération Générale du Travail remained the largest grouping.

The union representatives will sit with management on 248 local boards that manage about 500 billion francs (\$63 billion) in health insurance, family allowance and pension funds. Early returns confirmed projections based on polls taken among voters in indicating that the Communist-led union had lost about seven points, from 36.8 to 29.1 percent in popularity since the last vote involving union members last year.

The projections also showed the centrist Force Ouvrière had overtaken the Socialist-leaning Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail as the second most popular union grouping in the nation. Force Ouvrière was credited with 24.8 percent, up from 17 percent, while the Socialist-dominated union dropped from 23.5 to 19.8 percent. Two other centrist unions also increased their support for a total of 26.3 percent of the vote.

For the Record

Thunderstorms in South Africa left more than an inch of rain over much of the country, ending a two-year drought Wednesday night. Three persons were killed by lightning and two were drowned in the Johannesburg and Pretoria areas. (UPI)

A railroad slowdown in the Netherlands by workers to protest government plans to cut wages of public employees went into its fourth day Thursday, halting about a quarter of Dutch trains. (Reuters)

The Soviet Union launched a cargo satellite Thursday carrying "expedient materials" to the Salyut-7 space station, which some reports have said is drifting after its propellant leaked into space. (AP)

The Mexican Army and Navy rushed emergency supplies to the Pacific Ocean resort of Mazatlan on Thursday for 25,000 people left homeless by a hurricane. (AP)

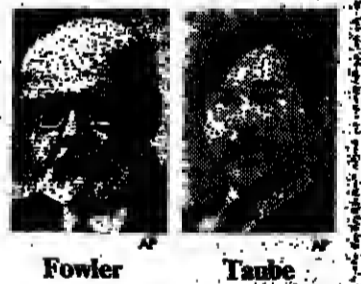
Iran launched its third offensive since July 22 in the Kurdish mountains of western Iran to clear rebel bases and put border towns beyond Iraqi artillery range, the official Iranian press agency reported Thursday. (AP)

Corrections

The captions with photographs of two Nobel prize winners, Henry Taube and William A. Fowler, were reversed in Thursday's Herald Tribune.

The two American scientists are correctly identified at right.

Because of erroneous information supplied to the Herald Tribune, the nine-month revenue of Merck & Co. was incorrectly reported in Wednesday's editions. The pharmaceutical company had revenue of \$2.39 billion in the period, up from \$2.71 billion a year earlier.



Fowler

Taube

Pakistan Denies Report Of 22 Killings by Army

Reuters

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — An opposition spokesman said Thursday that government troops backed by helicopter gunships had killed 22 people in Pakistan's Sind province but the government immediately denied the report.

U.S. Spy Suspect Aids FBI Inquiry

United Press International

SAN FRANCISCO — A Californian electronics engineer accused of spying has given the FBI the location of a cache of secret defense documents estimated at up to 200 pounds (160 kilograms), his attorney said Thursday.

James D. Harper, 49, who was refused bail Wednesday by U.S. Magistrate Owen E. Woodruff, has been accused of selling U.S. military information to the Soviet KGB through an agent in Poland over an eight-year period.

According to his attorney, William Dougherty, Mr. Harper was being held Thursday by federal marshals at an undisclosed location. "He's cooperating," the attorney said. "He has a lot of information."

Floods Kill 21 in Bangkok

United Press International

BANGKOK — Bangkok residents waded through the worst monsoon flooding in 30 years Thursday as tropical storms across Thailand killed at least 21 persons.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR

Est. 1911
5, rue Drouot, PARIS
Just tell the taxi driver
"sank roo doe noo"
or Falkenberg Str. 9, Munich

Leader Slain In Grenada

(Continued from Page 1)

ble and prison guard, was reported to have sided with Mr. Coard and with what he said were a majority of the Central Committee of Mr. Bishop's New Jewel Movement in a power struggle that broke into the open a month ago.

Radio Free Grenada has not mentioned Mr. Coard's name since Monday, however, and it was unclear what authority, if any, he had over General Austin.

The radio said that the nation would be governed by the new 16-member Revolutionary Military Council, led by General Austin and comprising "officers from different departments of the People's Revolutionary Army."

Prime Minister Edward Seaga of Jamaica, a critic of Mr. Bishop's pro-Cuban policies, said Thursday that the coup had caused the "greatest anxiety" within the Caribbean Community of former British colonies.

Jamaica's former prime minister, Michael Manley, who is a friend of President Fidel Castro of Cuba, as Mr. Bishop had been, said Mr. Bishop's slaying "represents a squalid betrayal of the hopes of the ordinary people of our region."

Prime Minister Tom Adams of Barbados said: "I was horrified at these brutal and vicious murders, the most vicious act to disfigure the West Indies since the days of slavery."

Grenada's army, estimated at



Maurice Bishop

more than 2,000 men, had been under General Austin's command since its inception after the 1979 overthrow of Prime Minister Eric Gairy.

General Austin was minister of communications, works and labor as well as army commander under Mr. Bishop.

Although the 45-year-old general opposed Prime Minister Gairy in the 1970s, he was not previously believed to be among the leadership of Grenada's Marxist-oriented government under Mr. Bishop.

Diplomats here said that General Austin and Mr. Coard both supported Mr. Bishop's friendship with Cuba and the Soviet Union, leading to predictions that Grenada's foreign policy alignment is likely to remain unchanged.

About 100 Soviet advisers and more than 400 Cubans are on Grenada.

West German 'Peace Week' Has Been Subdued So Far

(Continued from Page 1)

the peace militants, in effect, "You need Brandt, otherwise people abroad will take you for a bunch of crazies."

Before the March elections, which the Social Democrats lost, Mr. Brandt had called on his party to wage a more leftist campaign. He argued that a majority of voters were standing to the left of the now governing center-right coalition and would plump for the Social Democrats if only the party knew how to mobilize them.

Instead, the Social Democrats lost many voters to the Greens, who entered parliament for the first time. Fear of being "overtaken" on the left by the Greens and other peace militants is often mentioned as an important element in the party's attitude toward the movement.

There have been many polls during the past six months showing large majorities of West Germans rejecting the deployment of the Pershing missiles either outright or conditionally.

Two of the most recent polls seem to indicate that the peace movement has acquired a degree of recognition as a political force beyond the immediate missile issue.

In one poll, 77 percent of those interviewed said they regarded the movement as a positive factor, while in another poll, only one in 50 said he or she believed the movement would be able to stop the deployment of the new weapons.

Dispute Over Figures

Leaders of the West German anti-missile movement said Thursday that one million people had participated in the protests this week. The Associated Press reported, however, that the figure was grossly exaggerated. "They have counted each person 10 times," a spokesman said.

In a news conference in Bonn, the missile opponents also said the demonstrations were just the beginning of protests that would continue through the planned NATO deployment of nuclear missiles.

The biggest demonstration Thursday was reported in West Berlin, where a spokesman said 20,000 students left class to form human chains around school buildings and march through the streets.

Reagan, Craxi in Agreement

President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy reaffirmed Thursday their determination to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe if U.S.-Soviet negotiations fail to produce progress on an agreement for eliminating such weapons. The Washington Post reported.

Mr. Craxi said the Geneva talks "must remain open" in the hope of producing an accord. But he said that if the Russians remained inflexible or attempted to maintain a "nuclear monopoly" within Europe, the NATO allies would station the missiles.

The future depends on the creativity of the present.

Today, your international bank must be creative. Therein lies the strength of tomorrow.

Creativity in the application of all resources available is vital to finding possibilities where others see problems.

Deutsche Bank offers this creative, yet circumspect approach to your financial needs: based on more than

100 years of experience in every field of international banking, the adaptability of our staff, and our presence in 56 countries around the world. Plus the strength of total assets of more than US \$ 83 billion, ranking us among the world's largest banks.

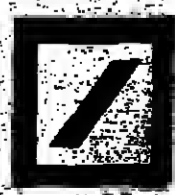
Put us to the test.

Deutsche Bank

Advanced banking for more than a century

Central Office: Frankfurt am Main/Düsseldorf Branches abroad: Antwerp, Asunción, Barcelona, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Hong Kong, London, Madrid, Milan, New York, Osaka, Paris, São Paulo, Tokyo; Representative Offices: Bahrain, Bogotá, Cairo, Caracas, Chicago, Costa Rica, Istanbul, Johannesburg, Lagos, Los Angeles, Mexico, Moscow, Nagoya, Nairobi, Peking, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago, Sydney, Tehran, Tokyo, Toronto; Subbranches: Geneva, Hong Kong, London, Luxembourg, Singapore, Toronto, Zurich

هكسان الممل



GRAND CHINESE RESTAURANT IN PARIS

U.S. Tax Bill Modifies Aim to Raise \$73 Billion To Target of \$8 Billion

By Joel Havemann
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — When Congress approved a federal budget four months ago, it envisioned a tax bill that would help pay into deficits by raising \$73 billion in new revenues over three years. But the House Ways and Means Committee has now given birth to a tax bill that, to its critics, looks more like a mouse.

The bill, which attracted the support of committee Democrats and Republicans alike Wednesday, would raise about \$8 billion over three years from a variety of changes in the tax code. The committee's chairman, Representative Dan Rostenkowski, an Illinois Democrat, said: "We try to do what's doable."

The possibility remains that a somewhat larger tax bill will prove "doable." Mr. Rostenkowski himself plans to seek the support of his committee Democrats for a freeze of some tax cuts that are scheduled to go into effect next year. If he gets it, he will offer his proposal as an amendment to the committee bill when it goes before the full House next week.

Beyond that, some Democratic liberals and freshmen are preparing an amendment that would raise the bill \$73 billion, but that effort appears doomed to failure in the House. And whatever proves acceptable in the House will have to clear the Republican-controlled Senate, which is well aware that President Ronald Reagan opposes major tax increases of all kinds.

The Ways and Means Committee bill would raise practically no money from individuals. It would

exempt many fringe benefits, including merchandise discounts, free parking and tuition reductions from taxes. In the past, the Treasury Department has tried to include some of these benefits in income, and a congressionally imposed moratorium on such efforts will expire at the end of this year.

Most of the changes would fall on corporations. Perhaps the most controversial would limit the authority of states and municipalities to issue tax-free bonds for the purpose of financing industrial development.

The bill would deny tax benefits in cases in which governmental units lease property from corporations. Businesses have recently turned quick profits by investing in property, claiming the related tax breaks and then leasing the property to tax-exempt governmental bodies, which cannot take advantage of the investment tax benefits themselves.

It would also change the tax rules that govern life insurance companies. Under the bill, according to the Ways and Means Committee staff, the life insurance industry would pay about \$3 billion a year in taxes, compared to \$2 billion now. But without any new law at all, some temporary rules now governing the industry would expire at the end of the year, and its taxes would automatically go up to \$3.3 billion.

Ways and Means Committee Republicans would support no more. Barber B. Conable Jr. of New York, the top-ranking Republican on the committee, said a big tax increase was not the proper way to reduce the deficit.



SUBMERGED IN THEIR WORK — Only one wheel of an overturned tanker truck was visible after firefighters covered it with foam following a gasoline spill. The accident occurred on the Maine Turnpike near Kennebunk. The driver was taken to a hospital.

Pentagon Drafts '85 Budget Calling For Increase; Challenges Expected

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has prepared a 1985 military budget with a large increase that seems certain to draw fire from the Office of Management and Budget and Congress, and also from Democrats in next year's political campaign.

Defense Department documents show that the Pentagon has prepared a \$322.5-billion budget for the fiscal year beginning next October. This would be 17.7 percent larger than the \$274.1 billion initially requested for this fiscal year, without accounting for inflation.

President Ronald Reagan indicated Wednesday night that the new budget would not contain vast sums for research and development of new weapons to defend the United States from missile attack. He asserted that recent press reports had been "greatly exaggerated" when they said that a study commission had recommended the expenditure of \$18 billion to \$27 billion for "star wars" development over the next five years.

On the Defense Department's proposed budget, Pentagon officials said Mr. Weinberger wanted to recover funds in the 1985 budget

to make up for congressional cuts in the 1984 budget.

The 1984 fiscal year began Oct. 1, but Congress has not yet completed the annual budget. After congressional votes later this fall, the Pentagon's 1984 budget is expected to end up around \$263 billion. In that case the 1985 budget proposal would be 22 percent greater than this year's budget, rather than 17.7 percent.

Defense Department officials depicted Mr. Weinberger as undaunted by the prospect of more battles over the military budget and determined to push forward on what he considered to be the course set by Mr. Reagan.

Within the White House officials were said to have winced at Mr. Weinberger's proposal and to have asserted that between \$10 billion and \$30 billion should be cut from it. Mr. Weinberger and the budget director, David A. Stockman, have differed over military spending since the early days of the Reagan administration.

If Mr. Reagan approves Mr. Weinberger's proposed budget, a vigorous debate could be expected in Congress after the administration submits the budget in January. Congress has projected a ceiling of \$297 billion for national security in 1985, which includes not only the Pentagon's programs but also funds for nuclear weapons made by the Department of Energy and smaller programs scattered throughout the government.

Defense Department officials said Mr. Weinberger had not yet officially submitted the new military budget to the White House. But officials there have taken part in the Pentagon's deliberations and are informed about the proposed budget, administration officials said.

Some administration officials were said to be especially concerned that proposing another large increase in military spending would hand the Democrats an inviting issue that they could use against Mr. Reagan and the Republicans in the election campaign.

In justifying the large increases, administration and congressional officials said Mr. Weinberger told associates that the president should not be restrained by congressional ceilings but should submit a military budget intended to meet threats to the national security.

They said Mr. Weinberger, in getting ready for his fourth battle of the budget, had not swerved from his contention that Congress should cut the budget if it wanted but should then be prepared to take responsibility for those cuts.

The defense secretary, those officials continued, believes that the administration will get no credit on Capitol Hill for cuts made before the military budget is submitted to Congress.

Mr. Weinberger, the officials recalled, considers much of the opposition in Congress to be rhetorical and has repeatedly pointed out that the administration has won most of the congressional votes.

Nerve Gas Funds Deleted
The House Appropriations Committee voted 28-22 Thursday to delete all of the \$616 million that its defense subcommittee had included in a Pentagon spending bill to begin production of a new

generation of nerve gas weapons. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The subcommittee had already nearly halved the \$114.6 million in nerve gas funds that had been authorized this fall, but Representative John Edward Porter, Republican of Illinois, pressed for the full deletion.

Mr. Porter, saying that the Soviet Union had come in for worldwide condemnation after being accused of using chemical weapons against civilians in Afghanistan, said "we passed up a great opportunity for propaganda on our side" when Congress decided to go ahead with authorizing nerve-gas production for the first time since 1969.

House Panel Endorses Limit to Medicare Fees Cost-Cutting Move Would Make Doctors Accept Payments Set by Government

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House Ways and Means Committee has voted to recommend a major change in the Medicare program under which physicians treating hospital patients would have to accept fees set by the government and could not bill patients for any additional amounts.

Under the proposal, hospitals would have to enforce the law by getting all their doctors to agree to the new arrangement.

The committee also voted Wednesday to impose a six-month freeze on maximum charges allowed to physicians treating hospital inpatients under Medicare, the health insurance program for 26 million elderly and 3 million disabled people in the United States. Committee officials estimated that the freeze would save the federal government a least \$920 million over the next three years.

The government spent slightly more than \$50 billion on Medicare in the fiscal year that ended last month. The cost of the program has been growing at an average rate of about 18 percent a year since the mid-1970s.

Doctors' organizations, including the American Medical Association, vehemently opposed the legislative proposal under which doctors would have to accept Medicare rates as "payment in full" for hospital services. The purpose of the new requirement, according to its supporters, would be to prevent doctors from trying to offset the effects of the freeze by raising their charges to Medicare beneficiaries.

John Sherman, a spokesman for the Ways and Means Committee, described the panel's action as a

"bold step" to help control the costs of Medicare and to protect the beneficiaries. But he and other committee aides predicted that many of the hospitals in the United States would join doctors in lobbying against the proposal because it would require hospitals to obtain certain commitments from their physicians to ensure compliance.

At present, the Medicare program gives doctors two alternatives for collecting payment. Under one method, the doctor charges a patient his usual fee, and the patient is responsible for obtaining reimbursement from the government through the local Medicare carrier such as Blue Cross and Blue Shield. The doctor's fee may be substantially more than the charge allowed by Medicare. This approach would be eliminated under the committee proposal.

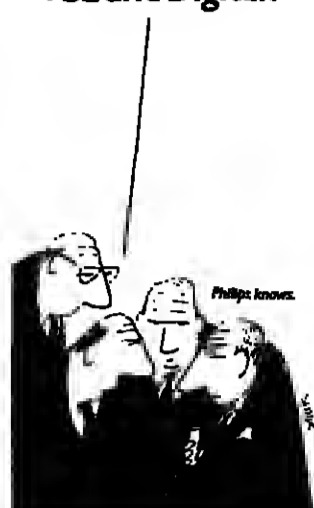
Alternatively, the elderly patient may "assign" his right to Medicare benefits to the doctor. The doctor then must accept the rates defined by Medicare as reasonable, and the doctor is paid directly by the Medicare carrier. Under either arrangement, the government pays 80 percent of the charge recognized as reasonable, and the patient must pay the remainder.

The committee voted to send its proposals to the floor of the House of Representatives as an amendment to a package of less controversial measures designed to trim the costs of the Medicare program. Thus, it would take a separate affirmative vote by the full House to adopt the freeze and the provision forbidding doctors to bill patients more than the Medicare rate. Then the bill would go to the Senate.

The committee's freeze proposal applies to the fees charged for hundreds of services at the hospital.

PHILIPS
Telecom '83-Standard 2.116

What's happening between ICL and Digital?



Philips Telecommunications, P.O. Box 32, 1200 JD Hilversum, The Netherlands.

NEW YORK'S

HOTEL CARLYLE

MADISON AVENUE AT 76TH ST.,
NEW YORK 10021
CABLE: THE CARLYLE NEW YORK
TELE: 620892

Reagan Warns Syria, Iran Against Moves in Mideast

(Continued from Page 1)

problem to insurers who were "just individuals that are out murdering."

He said "we're not sitting idly by," but "looking at every option and everything that we can do that can leave us in the position to carry out the mission for which they were sent and, at the same time, make their lives safer."

Reagan Hedges on 2nd Term

David Hoffman of The Washington Post reported:

President Reagan sidestepped the question of his re-election plans but plunged squarely into the rhetorical battle over economic recovery.

Mr. Reagan offered few clues about his re-election plans other than to promise a decision before his 73rd birthday Feb. 6. Asked if it might be made by Christmas, he said: "It's possible. I'm unpredictable in many ways."

He opened the 32-minute news conference with a declaration that the first 1,000 days of his presidency have brought about "great strides" in the economy.

Mr. Reagan, who this week authorized the formation of a re-election committee, responded to questions about his timetable for a decision by saying that campaigns are "too long."

The president said he would make a formal announcement of his plans "down the road one day, probably in the not-too-distant future. Probably before my birthday. I will put your minds all at rest one way or the other."

U.S. House Panel Bars Secret Aid To Equip Jordanian Strike Force

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A key House subcommittee has rejected an administration request to provide Jordan with \$225 million in secret funds to mount a mobile two-brigade strike force to help friendly Gulf nations combat potential leftist rebellions, the panel's chairman said. "There is no money for Jordan in the appropriations bill," Representative Joseph P. Addabbo, Democrat of New York, chairman of the House subcommittee on defense appropriations, said Wednesday. He declined to discuss the details of the proposal because the request for the funds was included in a part of the defense bill that is not made public.

Word of the administration's efforts to secure secret funding to provide Jordan with C-130 military transports and medical evacuation planes, for large amounts of ammunition and infantry weapons, and for bridging equipment for tanks was divulged last week, initially by Israel Radio.

A senior State Department official expressed concern Wednesday that the Israelis and their supporters in Washington were working against the effort to help the Jordanians create a rapid deployment force that could quickly ferry Jordanian soldiers to Saudi Arabia and other places in the Gulf.

He said the administration was trying to persuade King Hussein of Jordan to reconsider his refusal to participate in talks with Israel on the future of the West Bank. Approval by Congress of the strike force equipment might improve the atmosphere, the official said.

Senator Asks Probe of Business Deals Of Head of Aviation Agency in U.S.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of a Senate subcommittee has asked the Justice Department to investigate whether J. Lynn Helms, the head of the Federal Aviation Administration since 1981, had violated any U.S. laws in his business dealings.

Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum, a Republican of Kansas and chairman of the aviation subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee, said in a letter Wednesday to Attorney General William French Smith that Mr. Helms's private dealings had been "tainted by allegations of fraud and perjury." The allegations were contained in a recent article in The Wall Street Journal.

Fred Fielding, the White House general counsel, has also begun an

inquiry into Mr. Helms's dealings, according to a White House official. Mr. Helms did not return several calls made to him.

The Journal article said that over the last eight years Mr. Helms and an associate had taken over a succession of businesses, in at least seven states, and continue to run several of them. The Journal said that several of the businesses were "bled dry" as funds were shifted from one company to the other.

It also reported that small businesses that had dealt with Mr. Helms on credit had defaulted on "several million" dollars of credit guaranteed by U.S. or state government agencies.



Flying up front in TWA's 747's is a great transatlantic experience. Our Royal Ambassador Service offers the most superb comfort and luxury.

Plenty of space to stretch out in your Sleeper seat. Food and wine of a first class restaurant, served in that style.

and comfort.



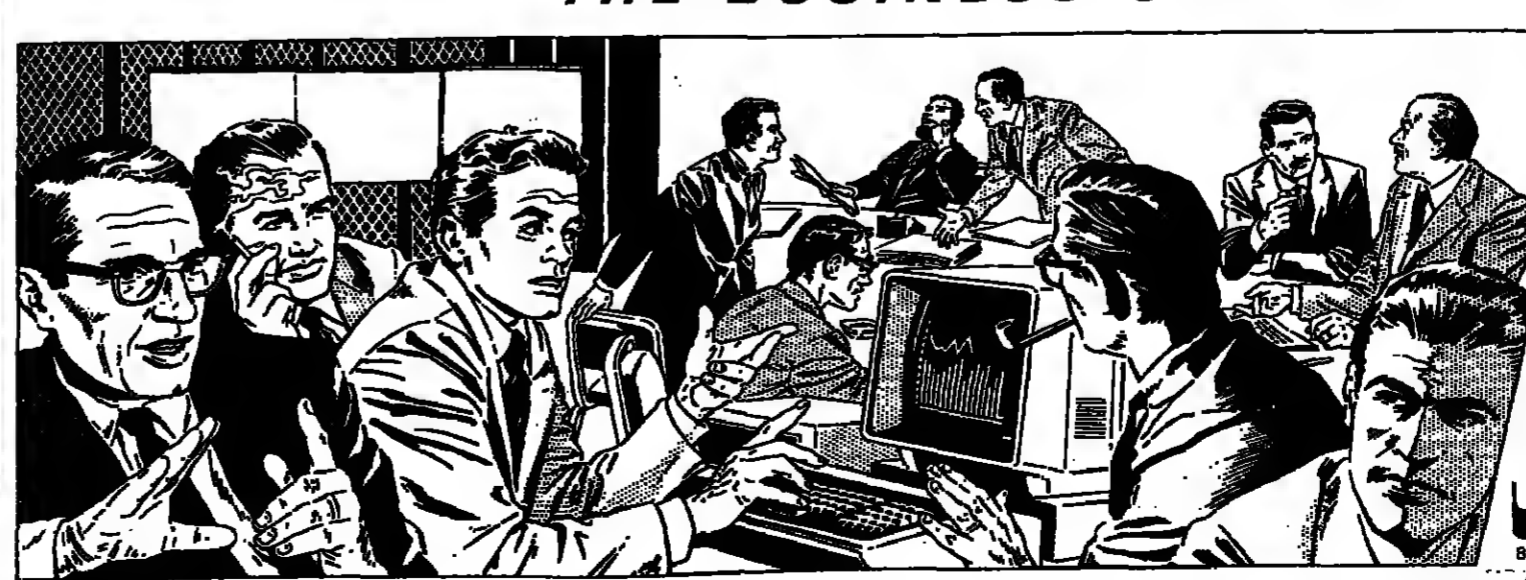
The unique business class, with wide, roomy, deep-reclining seats, and only six across. There's plenty of room to stretch out, enjoy your meals

and drinks, relax and occasionally work. TWA up-front is way in front of all other airlines. See your TWA Travel Agent.

You're going to like us

TWA

THE BUSINESS CENTER



IN EUROPE: NICE, LYONS, TOURS, ATHENS. NEXT OPENINGS: PORTO, LISBON.

THE PARIS MERIDIEN HOTEL IS A HIGHLY PRIVILEGE GEO PLACE.

OFTEN, THE SUCCESS OF A MEETING OR SEMINAR DEPENDS ON THE WAY PEOPLE REMEMBER IT. MERIDIEN'S CONVENTION CENTER OFFERS YOU 11 MEETING ROOMS, COMPLETE AUDIO-VISUAL FACILITIES, A SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION CENTER, MULTILINGUAL SECRETARIES AND A TELE SERVICE. YOU CAN ALSO REQUEST MADE-TO-MEASURE SERVICES FOR SPECIFIC NEEDS. PARTICULARLY IN TERMS OF COMPUTERIZED FACILITIES.

AND WHEN YOU'RE THROUGH FOR THE DAY, RELAX AT THE PATIO, PARIS JAZZ CROSSROADS.

MERIDIEN, THE TRAVEL COMPANION OF AIR FRANCE.

FOR RESERVATIONS, CALL MERIDIEN'S MRI INTERNATIONAL RESERVATIONS SYSTEM AT 757 15 70 IN PARIS, 491 35 16 IN LONDON.

81 BD GOUVION-ST-CYR 75017 PARIS TEL 758 12 30

A CITY WITHIN THE CITY

Best TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!
ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS
BAGS • SHOES • HATS
FASHION ACCESSORIES

MICHEL SWISS
16, RUE DE LA PAIX
PARIS

2nd Floor, Elevator

FLAWLESS HATS, ORDER DEPARTMENT
FREE SAMPLES

TEL: 261.71.71

LE GRAND CHINOIS
5, Avenue de la Paix
75002 Paris (2nd Floor)

THE BEST CHINESE RESTAURANT IN PARIS

PRINCE CRISTOFORO COLOMBO

the Bank

Argentines Flock to New Films to Take Hard Look at Political Heritage

By Edward Schumacher

New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — Some people in the crowded theater clapped as old film clips showed the faded Evita speaking passionately from a balcony. Many booed when the film switched to an official of the present military government. A few shouted "Traitor!"

But almost everyone cringed when yet another government, civilian or military, fell and Argentines spilled into the streets to cheer.

The film, "The Lost Republic," a collection of rare clips showing how only one elected Argentine government in the last 53 years completed its term, has had people storming box offices for six weeks.

Much of the film's subject matter was taboo just a year ago. But while the film's popularity reflects a flowering of expression and a revival of Argentine cinema as censorship is lifted, it and a number of other popular new Argentine movies have also struck a deeper chord in the body politic.

"There is a great disillusionment today," Mario Sábato, a leading filmmaker, said in an interview, "and we are holding a mirror up to see just what happened to us."

The military, after seven and a half years in power, has promised elections in two weeks. The films have captured a national mood of doubt and self-criticism as Argentines search beyond the military to faults in themselves to explain the failure of democracy.

Bookstores are filled with historical and political works agonizing on failures ranging from the defeat in the Falklands war last year to the 50-year slide from economic equality with Canada to economic mismanagement today.

The theater, long the most active in Latin America, is teeming with dozens of political plays. A two-month program of 17 new works put on by leading directors and actors is focused on the country's recent past. Authority, torture, liberty and fear are among the subjects.

"What we are living through is



The movie "Missing," which is now playing in Buenos Aires, was formerly banned.

but the final burst of a crisis that has long been in gestation," said Oswaldo Dragoin, the program's organizer.

Newspapers and magazines have proliferated as political splinter groups have opened their own. All are filled with interviews and essays by sociologists, political scientists and writers on what many call the "Argentine malady."

"I think this is the last chance for the nation," Ernesto Sábato, a leading novelist, said in an interview with Genta, the largest circulation general interest weekly. "We can get out of the swamp or remain in total frustration — forever."

One of the highest rated television shows is a prime-time political talk show called "New Times." One of the hosts, Bernardo Neus-

tadt, usually ends with a homily directed at "we Argentines" in which the country is challenged to master its fate.

Press censorship, tight under the military, has now all but ended. Movies, however, remain controlled by a censorship board, though it too has relaxed its standards during the last year.

Formerly banned foreign movies such as "Missing" are playing here. The Costa-Gavras film is about an American who disappeared under Chile's military government, but the parallels to the more than 6,000 people who disappeared under the military here are obvious.

But it is the Argentine movies that have become the focus of the national soul-searching, playing to sellout crowds and provoking de-

bates in the streets outside and in the press. "There Will Be No More Pains or Longing" goes back to 1974 to show that mindless terror-

ism and harsh government counter-terrorism began under a Peronist government, two years before the latest military coup.

The film, based on a novel by Osvaldo Soriano that in turn was based on a true incident, focuses on the wars between the right and left wings of the party in a small provincial town.

"I wanted people to understand that ideologies cannot be solved with bullets," Hector Olivera, the film's director, said in an interview.

Juan José Jusid, basing "Wait for Me a Long Time" on his adolescence, goes back even further, to the early 1950s, to show the political divisions and disillusionment that began then in a Buenos Aires neighborhood under an earlier government headed by Juan Perón and Evita, his wife.

The two movies are perhaps the first to take on the near-mythic

Peronist movement. Movie-makers, like many in the arts, were mostly pro-Peronist in the mid-1970s. But the chaos of those years has led to what directors say has been a near wholesale conversion among them to smaller parties.

Corruption is depicted in another popular movie, "The Arrangement." Two movies, "Revenge" and "The Enemies," examine latent violence in the society. "To Return" underlines the sadness of repeated exiling by different governments.

Old political wounds have been opened by the films. Rogelio Frigerio, the presidential candidate for the centrist Movement for Integration and Development, has said that "The Lost Republic" was an example of how the climate of hate and destruction that the Argentines should overcome is still being manipulated.

SWAROVSKI
the privilege
of perfection



Height: 185 mm
Weight: 2.980 g
Swarovski cut / Full lead crystal
92% PbO
SWAROVSKI FRANCE
15, bd. Faissonnere 75002 Paris
Tel: (1) 238.88.33
Telex: 59496 238163

House Votes Aid Cutoff To Rebels in Nicaragua

(Continued from Page 1)

this fall, a committee member said. Some members have argued that the use of commandos under direct contract to the CIA is a violation of oral assurances from the administration that no U.S. personnel would be directly involved in covert attacks inside Nicaragua.

A Republican member of the House committee discounted this criticism by saying, "I think that, basically, the whole FDN is under contract to the United States." The FDN are the Spanish initials for the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the anti-Sandinist guerrilla organization that is the primary recipient of CIA support and supervision and operates out of Honduras with assistance from the Honduran Army.

The closed House debate was to precede Thursday's expected vote on the intelligence authorization bill for U.S. covert operations around the world, including U.S.-backed paramilitary actions against Nicaragua.

■ Shultz Makes Aid Appeal

Hedrick Smith of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington: Secretary of State George P.

Shultz appealed Wednesday to the House to continue U.S. aid to rebels fighting the Nicaraguan government. He warned that a cutoff of assistance "would virtually destroy" prospects for getting the Nicaraguan government to stop helping leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

At a news conference Wednesday night, President Ronald Reagan defended covert backing for Nicaraguan rebels. "I think covert actions have been a part of government and a part of government's responsibilities as long as there's been a government," he told one questioner. "I'm not going to comment on some of the specific operations down there, but I do believe in the right of a country when it believes that its interests are best served to practice covert activity."

Mr. Shultz released a letter he had sent to the House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, and to the House Republican leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois. The letter contends that pressures from the U.S.-backed opposition in Nicaragua are "contributing importantly" to a possible diplomatic opening to a possible settlement of the region's problems.

Rebels Raid Nicaragua Town, Kill 32, Destroy Grain Silos

The Associated Press

MANAGUA — About 300 anti-Sandinist guerrillas killed 32 soldiers and civilians, burned grain silos and robbed a bank in a raid on a town 100 miles (160 kilometers) north of the capital, officials said Thursday.

The government imposed new fuel conservation measures Thursday and the central bank president, Luis Enrique Figueroa, announced that the bank's monetary reserves would be used to maintain the government forces battling insurgents.

Commander Julio Ramos, chief of military intelligence, claimed that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was organizing new rebel invasions from bases in Honduras and Costa Rica for November and December to coincide with intensified U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers.

"Around 2,500 counter-revolutionaries will participate in the invasion in the north and northwest, and there will be similar attacks in the south," Commander Ramos said Wednesday night in address to the Council of State, an advisory body to the ruling Sandinist junta. The council declared a state of emergency and said it would remain in permanent session.

The attack Wednesday on Pantanillo in Jinotega province lasted only a few hours, but before the rebels withdrew they killed 32 soldiers and civilians, including teachers, robbed \$80,000 from the local bank, destroyed eight tractors and burned seven grain silos and other buildings, the government said. A military source estimated the damage at \$5 million.

[A Sandinist leader said that Nicaragua has received five new naval vessels from France and the Soviet Union in the past six weeks. Sergio Ramirez, a member of the three-man junta, told Reuters that France delivered two patrol boats last month and two more navy vessels in recent days. The Soviet warship also arrived last month, he said.]

Hurricane Batters Coast of Mexico

United Press International

MAZATLAN, Mexico — President Miguel de la Madrid declared a state of emergency Thursday in this Pacific port, where winds of 180 mph (289 kilometers an hour) and heavy rains from a hurricane drove 25,000 people from their homes and caused \$200 million in damage. Three fishing trawlers carrying 30 men were reported missing.

Authorities said the hurricane, designated Tico, blew into Mazatlan, 600 miles northwest of Mexico City, early Wednesday and the full force of the storm hit three hours later before breaking up over the western Sierra Madre mountain range.

They said Thursday the area was "calm and normal" and that the army, police and Red Cross were distributing food, medicines and other provisions to the evacuees. Nearly 1.1 million acres of basic crops were reported destroyed.

Pastora's Group Seeks Donations

New York Times Service

MIAMI — One of the guerrilla groups seeking to overthrow the Nicaraguan government has begun a fund-raising campaign in the United States.

The group, the Costa Rican-based Sandino Revolutionary Front, headed by Edén Pastora Gómez, is a member of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, an umbrella group that has opened headquarters in Miami.

Mr. Pastora has said the U.S. government is "imperialist," but he asked "for the solidarity of the American people to help us fight for freedom."

THE CARAVEL HAS EVERYTHING AND OFFERS EVERYTHING



CARAVEL HOTEL
2, Vasileos Alexandrou Ave. Athens 508 - Greece.
Phones: 729.0721-9, 729.0731-9. Telex: 21-4401 CH GR.

THERE IS A NEW MUSLIM MOSQUE ON THE ROOF GARDEN OF THE CARAVEL HOTEL, WHICH OFFERS YOU 450 ROOMS, 75 SUITES, SWIMMING POOL, T.V. AND MINI BAR, 24 HOURS ROOM SERVICE, 100% FIRE PROOF... AND EVERYTHING FOR A SAFE STAY

IN BAHRAIN THE MOST DEMANDING TRAVELLERS STAY INTER-CONTINENTAL

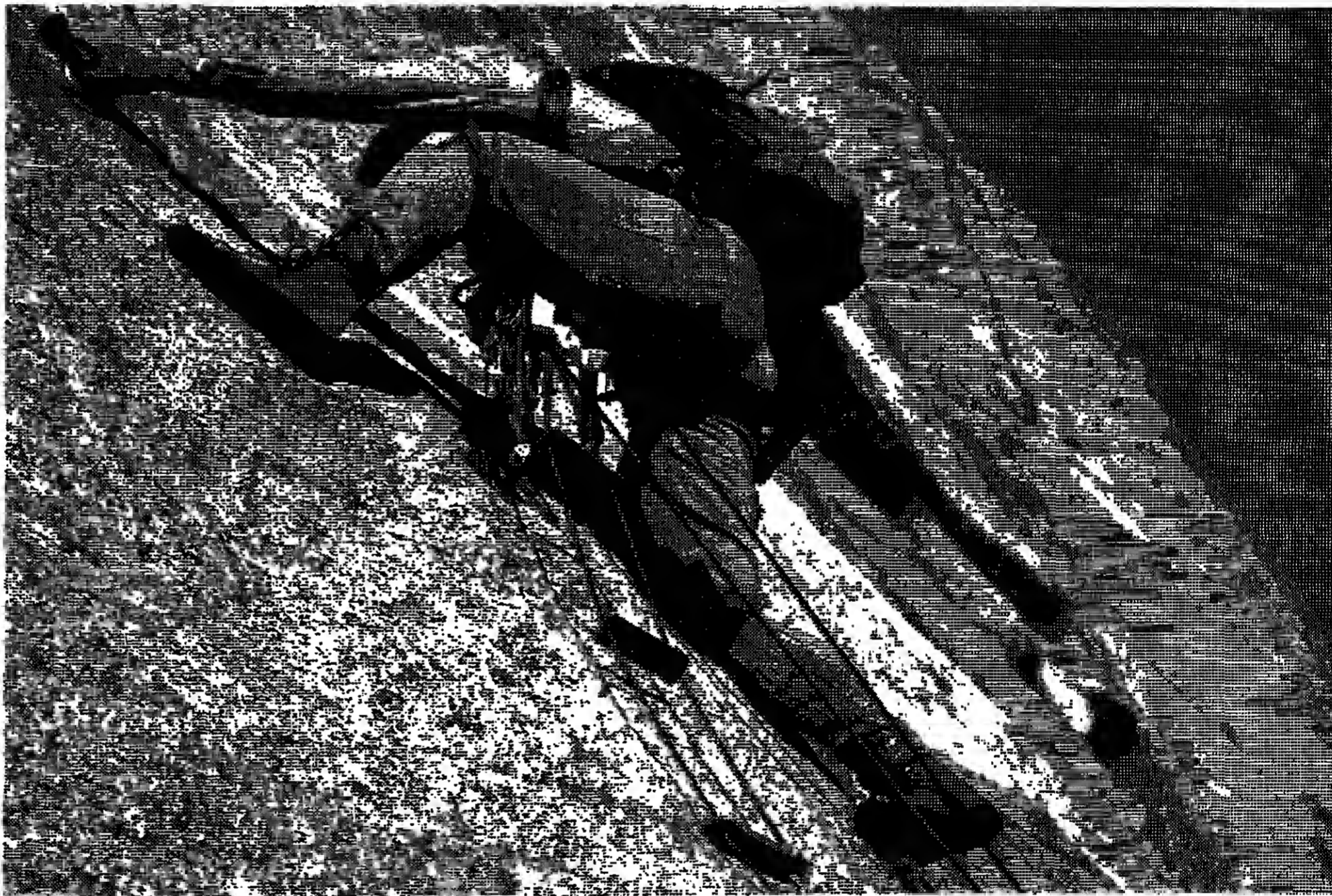


In the heart of the banking and business district The Regency Inter-Continental offers the finest French cuisine, pool, tennis courts, incomparable facilities and services for business travellers.

The Regency Inter-Continental Hotel, P.O. Box 777, Manama, Bahrain. Telephone: 231777 Telex: 9400 REGENT BN

There are also Inter-Continental Hotels in Abu Dhabi, Al Ain, Amman, Dubai, Kabul, Karachi, Lahore, Malindi, Muscat, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Riyadh, Tall, and 80 other great Hotels around the world.

PROGRESSIVE INVESTMENT.



FOR CREATING NEW PRODUCTS.

Investment is a matter of faith. At Fiat we have the faith — and the confidence. In 1982 we invested over 1,300 billion Lire, in 1983 the total will be even greater. Any company committed to progress and with the will to win must invest in research, technology, better product ranges, greater penetration of new and existing markets.

Fiat is dedicated to creating the ideal conditions for success. Above all there is a new sense of confidence born of greater commitment to excellence: a revival of the values of efficiency and cooperation that have been a feature of Fiat's past.

Such are the new conditions that are creating our cars, our industrial vehicles, agricultural equipment and trains — a whole range of up-to-the-minute products.

Now, as markets become ever more demanding, Fiat is revitalising all areas of its business to meet the challenge.

GROUP FIAT

A progressive enterprise at work.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No to Reagan's War

For the United States to underwrite an armed rebellion in Nicaragua offends law, decency and sense. The nonintervention that President Reagan preaches to the Sandinista regime is mocked by his practice. From its inception two years ago, Mr. Reagan's war has been dishonestly defended as an attempt to halt Nicaragua's arms aid to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador. That aim cannot be reconciled with sabotage raids against Nicaragua's oil refineries and airfields, all apparently carried out with the CIA's assistance.

It was not love for the Sandinistas but concern for the honor of the United States that caused the House of Representatives to reject funding for the "secret" war by a vote of 228 to 195 last July. The case against sponsorship of the "contra" army is even stronger now.

As the war widens, so does the threat to the stability of neutral and unarmed Costa Rica, whose territory has been a base for the rebel

forces; that was the plain message to the Kissinger commission when it visited Central America's only flourishing democracy last week. And instead of weakening the leftist regime in Managua, the blatant U.S. promotion of the rebels has allowed the Sandinistas to mask their ugly repression with the slogans of wartime nationalism.

The Reagan administration wants principles so elastic that they lose their value everywhere. If this is held to be the only way to "negotiate" with Nicaragua, what becomes of the case against foreign intervention not only in El Salvador but in Lebanon and Afghanistan and Cambodia? And what of the South Korean airliner episode, in which Mr. Reagan spared no words condemning the Soviet Union for an excessive use of force, in violation of accepted international norms? How does it punish the Russians to emulate them in Nicaragua?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

South African Cosmetics

Outwardly, it may look as if South Africa's white masters are creeping into the present century. They are offering a new charter, which extends some rights to some nonwhites, in a referendum on Nov. 2. Prime Minister P.W. Botha promotes it as a bold reform. Scanting bereft and fearing a dilution of white supremacy, a hard-line minority has seceded from his National Party and campaigns furiously against the new constitution.

Do not be misled. The real argument is about the best strategy for perpetuating the system known as apartheid. In defending the supposed reform, one of Mr. Botha's lieutenants was brutally frank: "It is necessary for the balance of power to remain in the hands of whites. Let us get away from the myth that we are dealing with power-sharing here."

To call the reform tokenism is to flatter it. If adopted, a limited suffrage would be given to 2.5 million "coloreds," the legal term for those of mixed blood, and to 800,000 Asians. But even in their separate parliaments their representatives would have no power to change the racial laws that they most detest, laws limiting their right to own property and to patronize whites-only hotels or restaurants.

A more fundamental defect is the constitution's failure to extend any rights, or the prom-

ise of rights, to 22 million blacks, who are held to be citizens of fragmented "homelands." Thus the legal core of apartheid is untouched, and a system is perpetuated that assures 4.5 million whites the benefits of black labor without the inconvenience of black votes. The "reform" would only harden South Africa's racial divisions. These objections have been forcefully put by a majority of "colored" leaders and by the weak Progressive Federal Party.

Others fear that the reform's defeat would only embolden the rabid hard-liners. But the government does not look on the change as a first step toward a further widening of the franchise. It wants to change South Africa's image, not its racist doctrines. And it wants to divide nonwhites, the better to hold them down. It is prepared to defend, and even toughen, all the hateful laws that restrict the movements of urban blacks. It aims to sustain South Africa as a perpetual stockade, whatever the world thinks.

That is an appalling prospect, guaranteed eventually to stir a desperate response from a majority stripped even of hope for peaceful change. The next time President Reagan talks about empires of evil, he might extend the range of his vision.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Unsexing the Bible

"Unsex me!" Lady Macbeth cries out, imploring a gaggle of spirits to make her sufficiently hardened to kill poor unsuspecting Duncan. It was a burst of what we should nowadays call double-sexism, the implication being that men are by nature mean and murderous, and not just that women are, by reason of their gender, sadly wanting in the capacity to slay. But what did Shakespeare know?

We will say this: When they get around to trying to unsex his masterworks, as a committee has only now finished unsexing parts of the Old and New Testaments, they are going to run into a heap of trouble.

We thought of Shakespeare in connection with the Bible project because the first thing that came to mind as we pondered the neutering of scripture was what this new biblical text would mean in relation to the whole glorious tradition of Judeo-Christian art and literature. The human imagination—as distinct from the modern, bureaucratic one—does not deal readily in neuterities and undefined whooshing forces and amorphous blah-like things. It tends to be particular and particularizing. It

also tends to analogize to humankind and humankind's condition—male and female, child and elder, the filial and marital and maternal and general familial bonds among us.

It paints its God with hands and feet and face. The Old and New Testaments have envisioned God as a male and the Messiah as a male, and some branches of Christianity have centered faith on the holiness of this male Messiah's mother. They are exalted as divinities in a strikingly human aspect.

What are we to do with the collected glories of Italian painters in this connection, say, or the English religious poets? Are we to deride their "bias" and see them as defective human beings for that? Will this increasingly abstract God of the unsexed scripture be able over time even to begin to inspire the imagination as the traditional scripture has done?

Mark us down in the skeptic's column. Surely it is in the attempt to fulfill scripture's promise, not in the rewriting or touching up of its text, that the ideal of universal justice and human dignity will be achieved, if it ever is.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Small Step in South Africa

The issue in the referendum in South Africa on Nov. 2 is the modification of apartheid. To some outsiders it may seem strange that anyone should oppose these cautious reforms, which envisage the involvement of Coloreds and Indians at the level of national government. Mr. P.W. Botha, the prime minister, no doubt wishes to expand his power base by including people who feel a greater affinity for the white man than for the black. But he must know in his heart, like the black leaders who oppose him, that these changes are a first small step toward political emancipation of blacks. He may not wish it, but he cannot resist it.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

VAT to Help Close the Deficit

A little logic and thought on the question of closing the U.S. federal budget deficit leads to an inescapable conclusion: The United States

should join virtually all of its European allies and institute a value-added tax.

At recent international banking meetings in Washington, Walter Siepp, a key West German banker, said, "There's no doubt that the [U.S.] budget deficit is the main reason for sustained high interest rates in the world economy." An overwhelming consensus of professional observers believes that the economic recovery is being dragged down by the deficit. Some predict dire problems, from hyperinflation to economic stagnation, because of coming deficits. To anyone concerned about the economic future, it is clear that we must act.

The problem has to be solved through the tax code—by raising more revenues. And when you examine options, the value-added tax is clearly the preferable solution in the eyes of both Congress and the public.

—Norman J. Ornstein, professor of politics at Catholic University in Washington, writing in The New York Times.

Test Syria and Team Up With Europe

By Joseph J. Sisco

WASHINGTON — In the next year or so the United States may face a very different Middle East and Gulf region — far less responsive to U.S. influence, with events on the ground outstripping diplomatic opportunities.

For years American policy has sought peaceful change and coexistence in the Middle East. Again and again the United States has pursued active diplomatic efforts as the indispensable third party — the only power acceptable to both sides. It has assumed that the region's problems were susceptible to solution. For the time being we must stick with this assumption, but it may soon have to be reassessed.

What is on the horizon? Lebanon is fractionalized. Jordan is paralyzed and withdrawn. The Soviet-Syrian challenge grows steadily. Israel faces grave economic difficulty. Egypt is threatened by a politicized Islamic fundamentalism that could appeal to millions of disadvantaged people. The Palestinian issue remains unresolved. Moderate and conservative Arab regimes are under increasing pressure from fundamentalism and the rising expectations of their people.

What can the United States do? Some limited actions can still be undertaken.

■ It should hold to the objective of a unified, independent Lebanon. U.S. Marines cannot solve the problem, but their presence can buy time for the Lebanese to make a serious attempt to agree on a new power-sharing arrangement. America should encourage its European allies to play a leading role in this reconciliation process.

For years America kept Europe out of Middle East diplomacy, but now Britain, France and Italy have paid their dues as peacekeepers and can be asked to do more. Why not enlist an experienced diplomat such as the former British

foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, to join negotiations among Lebanese factions on behalf of all four nations in the multinational force.

That would not mean American disengagement; the United States could exert influence diplomatically whenever it was needed. The European allies would not be easily convinced to take this on, but their interest in a more tranquil Middle East is no less than America's.

■ Some small steps can be taken in the broader peace process. King Hussein's unwillingness to pursue the Reagan initiative of September 1982 may prove to be another of the many lost opportunities of the past three decades. He recently hinted that he might reassess his position, but this should be treated with utmost skepticism — as should the indications that he might be willing to take some part in a strategic rapid deployment force in the Gulf region. Rather than counting too much on King Hussein, the United States should test Syria.

I have known President Hafez el-Assad for years. I have met him more often than any American official except Henry Kissinger. With Mr. Assad, one has to be on guard. He is intelligent, engaging, soft-spoken, with a wry sense of humor. He is also Byzantine and has little compunction about the ruthless use of force. He is a very tough bargainer, and his first concern is survival. He seeks to make Lebanon a client state. He deeply mistrusts and fears the Israelis and has positioned himself skillfully to play a bigger role in Arab politics.

Nevertheless, he is above all nationalistic and realistic. He is taking all the military assistance

the Soviet Union will provide. He knows that the Russians can help him make a war he does not want and cannot win on his own, but that only the United States can help make peace. He is dependent on the Soviet Union, but he is unlikely to become a total hostage.

The United States should make clear privately that it is willing to broaden and augment the Reagan proposal by sponsoring Syrian-Israeli negotiations over the Golan Heights. Talks should be held without conditions and based on UN Security Council Resolution 242. Jordan and Syria would bring any Palestinians they wanted as part of their delegations, but should consult fully with the Israelis. While the Israelis might be reluctant at first, they have not closed the door entirely on negotiations with Syria.

This does not mean that America should be ready to push Israel off the Golan Heights. But a territorial compromise that meets the security concerns of both Syria and Israel must not be precluded — nor should a compromise between Israel and Jordan over the West Bank and Gaza.

True, Syria may be primarily interested in reducing U.S. influence in the region. It may be relying on U.S. and Israeli public opinion to increase pressure for unilateral disengagement from Lebanon. Its dependence on Moscow may have limited its options, and it may be holding out for a Geneva conference that includes the Soviet Union and the PLO. If so, America should make clear that it will not play on this basis. Still, a quiet try, without fanfare, would at least clarify what can be expected of Syria.

The writer was U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs from 1974 to 1976. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

An Outsider's Sense Of Euromissile Math

By Onkar Marwah

GENEVA — Located in Geneva

but coming from a nonaligned country, this observer has had extended and amicable discussions on the Euromissile issue with senior American and Soviet officials involved in the negotiations. Based on those discussions, the assessments that follow are a commentary on how great nations can get locked into policies that are against their own and their allies' interests and may have negative fallout on other regions.

Militarily, neither the Russians nor the Americans really need to deploy intermediate-range missiles in or for the European theater. Both superpowers can, and probably do, target the respective European halves with a portion of their vast, ground-based intercontinental nuclear strike forces — quite apart from the additional second-strike targeting of Europe by sea-based nuclear missiles.

Between the two, the Soviet "need" for separately assigned European missiles is more plausible than the American, due to the presence and likely future growth of independent British and French nuclear forces.

By the 1990s Britain and France will deploy more than 1,000 nuclear warheads, with increases probable later. Inclusive of their second-strike forces, the two powers will soon possess a sufficiency to devastate the Soviet Union as a viable society without recourse to American help. While the Americans, the British and the French may all protest that the British and French deterrents would never be used independently, it is illogical to assume that the Russians would accept such declarations of intent while ignoring the capabilities.

American concern with countering the deployment in Europe of Soviet SS-20s and -5s since 1959 — that is, for 20 years up to 1979 — is testimony to an earlier understanding during the years of détente between the two superpowers. The United States removed its Jupiter missiles from Turkey as a quid pro quo for the removal of Soviet SS-4s and -5s from Cuba in 1962. That tacit understand-

ing, which allowed for Soviet missile deployments for the European theater, held throughout the years of SALT-I and SALT-II negotiations. The West Europeans, especially the West Germans, lived with the threat of the theater-based Soviet SS-4s and -5s during all those intervening years. In the circumstances, the current Western allegation that the SS-20s — because they have more warheads, mobility and accuracy than the SS-4s and -5s — change the fundamental nature of the earlier Soviet theater capability is somewhat disingenuous. While the SS-20s undoubtedly increase Soviet mechanical efficiency in dealing death, one fails to see how they differ in ultimate capability from the SS-4s and -5s — which also could be used as destructively in Western Europe. It remains particularly unclear why the West Germans raised the alarm over the SS-20, since the territory of the Federal Republic is more easily covered by shorter-range Soviet nuclear weapons.

After accounting, militarily, for the threat and counterthreat situations between the Soviet Union on the one side and the British, French and West Germans on the other — where the SS-20s either do not count (West Germany) or should count (Britain and France) — what is left, territory and target-wise, in the European part of NATO? It would hardly make sense for the Russians to have developed their SS-20s for a sneak attack on Denmark, Norway, Italy and the Benelux countries.

The substantive military change in the European theater balance will come when and if America introduces land-based Pershing-2s in West Germany. American fingers will then rest on the triggers of a land-based weapons system that could within five to eight minutes destroy vast sections of the Soviet military-industrial population complexes, and more significantly, Soviet military command and communication systems.

In a rising crescendo, therefore, the Soviets have threatened to place U.S. territory in a similar position. They



could do so by replacing their long-range version of the SS-20s (7,000 kilometers) in the region of Nakhodka and the Chukotka Mountains in the area over which the South Korean airliner was shot down, thereby covering large sections of the American mainland. Such deployments would simultaneously raise the ante for Japan and China, and complicate U.S. strategic relations with both those countries.

Also, by placing missiles in East Germany and Czechoslovakia, the Soviets could freeze relations between the Germans and perhaps between the two halves of Europe.

The Europeans would also have to reckon with the probability that the Soviet western military command might be left with no option but to operationalize a launch-on-warning procedure to counter the swift threat from the Pershings.

Assuredly, the Europeans, the Japanese and the Chinese — apart from the Russians — stand to lose from such a train of events.

The increased tensions and stakes consequent upon the new Western deployments and Soviet changes in operational strategy could create a further danger. The United States and the Soviet Union could come under unbearable strain to unhook their own territories and survival from that of Europe in the next phase of arms negotiations.

The consequences — for allies, adversaries and the nonaligned — remain incalculable, but they would certainly open up a Pandora's box of fears about new forms of superpower, hegemony and the possibility of limited nuclear wars.

Perhaps Paul Nitze and Yuri Kvitinsky, the two chief negotiators, have been given far less credit than they merit. Their joint proposal for the walk in the Jura woods was an excellent deal. By scuttling the Pershings and limiting themselves to cruise missiles on one side and 75 SS-20s on the other, they accounted for the needs of all the parties: NATO received the cruise and hence some missiles in Europe; the United States avoided the problem of Soviet retaliatory moves against new American-held Pershings in Europe; the Soviets achieved rough equality in their SS-20 warhead count against the French, and the latter two avoided being formally included in the bargain.

The recent Soviet offer to destroy all SS-20s except those required to match the British and French forces could achieve the preceding objectives. The actual agreement could, of course, be packaged and presented differently from the earlier formula.

The writer, an Indian, is deputy director of the Program for Strategic and International Security Studies in Geneva. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

From Suspicion to National Honor

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Twenty-one years ago, as the volunteer press agent for the Lawyers Committee on the Alabama Libel Suits, I was talking to Martin Luther King Jr. outside the Lotos Club in New York. The group of attorneys, organized to protest the abuse of the law by racist finan-



Drawing by Scott.

cially harassing King and other black ministers, took a stand when it counted, and may have done some good. When King thanked me for the press release, he added, half in jest, "Better watch out now."

That struck me as curious, perhaps hyper-sensitive. America was a free country; King's marchers might be in danger in the Deep South, but in the Fifth Avenue environs of the Lotos Club, civil rights wasn't such a far-out movement. Watch out for what?

Years later we learned that at that time King was being investigated by the FBI. A couple of King's longtime friends were believed to be high-level Communists, and both President John Kennedy and Attorney General Robert Kennedy asked him to break off contact with them lest the movement be tainted. He did not.

In October 1963, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover asked King to wire-

tap King. The attorney general made a mistake that rivals the Bay of Pigs or Chappaquiddick: He signed the wiretap orders. What followed was the most extensive invasion of the privacy of a political leader in American history.

Kennedy supporters are embarrassed by this initial approval. They have tried to suggest that the tap was for King's own good, "to clear him," or that it was all Hoover's doing and the attorney general was somehow not responsible. But the decision to eavesdrop was as indefensible as the subsequent misuse by others of transcripts to smear or intimidate King.

That is the background of the debate in the Senate this week about making the third Monday in January a holiday honoring the civil rights leader. Senator Jesse Helms, charging that King's communist associations make him unworthy of the honor, demanded exposure of the full record, including wiretaps and buggings. When Senator Edward Kennedy objected, Senator Helms touched a raw nerve by saying that Senator Kennedy's argument was with his dead brothers.

"If Robert Kennedy were alive today," Edward Kennedy replied with choked voice, remembering that his brothers and King were all victims of assassins, "he would be the first person to say that J. Edgar Hoover's reckless campaign against Martin Luther King was a shame and a blot on American history."

That is surely true, but beside the point. When alive and attorney general, Robert Kennedy signed those shame-and-blot wiretap authorizations. The time to etch one's profile in courage is when popular opinion is running in the other direction. Ironically, that is what the infir-

ming Mr. Helms has been doing. Against all political sense (he already has the dwindling racist vote, and needs the support of more white moderates) he performed the role that in the canonization of saints is called Devil's advocate. He believes that no national holiday should be declared for a man he thinks was communist-dominated and less than upright.

It is wrong for the pro-biblical majority to impute a primary racist motive to the opposition. Where Mr. Helms went overboard was in seeking from the courts the contents of the bugging and wiretap record for perusal by senators. That material — including transcripts of recordings from bugs placed under hotel beds — is under seal for 50 years. It should not be under seal at all; that invasion of privacy of King and hundreds of his supporters should be destroyed.

To obtain those fruits of salacious investigation, Mr. Helms put forward the principle of the need to cast an informed vote. He ignored a far more important principle, of special interest to conservatives: The government must never be permitted to profit from wrongful intrusion into the lives and infringement of the rights of individuals. Humans can be imperfect and still be moral leaders, but the law cannot be permitted to gain from its abuse and still be the law.

The Reagan Justice Department was right to argue against the invasion of privacy, and the Senate was wise to pass the holiday bill Wednesday. On King's Birthday, some will celebrate the triumph of the civil rights movement he led; others will salute the ultimate victory of the right to dissent, as exemplified by an American who was deprived of his civil liberty of privacy long before he lost his life.

The New York Times.

For Brazil It's Grow Or Blow

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Brazil, after exploding in the 1960s in a boom fed by gumbo banks working with a privileged Brazilian upper class, now threatens to come apart at the seams. Repudiation of its \$90-billion debt is a real possibility.

Recently, Timothy W. Stanley and Ronald L. Dancian of the International Economic Policy Association explored the situation in Brazil for their business clients. They came away with the conclusion that the country has about two years in which to turn things around, or social upheaval and worse can result.

"If a restoration of economic growth is delayed longer than that," Mr. Stanley says, "a dangerous explosion could occur, with unpredictable consequences." His guess, though, is that Brazil will "trench from crisis to crisis" but finally recover.

He could be over-optimistic. Economic chaos, strikes and looting have symbolized opposition to the military measures to which the military-backed government has agreed as the price for foreign help from the IMF and big commercial banks. A key condition — limiting wage increases to 80 percent of the rate of inflation — has been voted down by the Brazilian Congress.

Since last May both the IMF and the commercial banks have cut Brazil off from further loans, and the country is about \$3 billion behind in its interest payments — to say nothing of having, in effect, defaulted on the principal. This all makes a mockery, as former Thatcher aide Sir Alan Walters said the other day, of the way the banks keep their books.

The first and basic mistake made in Brazil was in over-planning, over-building, over-spending and over-borrowing. The Brazilians failed to face the implications of the oil price shocks of 1973 and 1979. The high cost of imported oil, and double-digit interest rates, ate up the foreign exchange earned on exports.

Brazil's second mistake, Mr. Stanley said, was to assume it "could run a giant 'Ponzi' game indefinitely — paying off the first lenders with loans from new lenders. In the end, all Ponzi schemes collapse."

Whether Brazil can make it was the primary topic of conversation at the recent IMF annual meeting. With hoops, the fund announced an \$11-billion package to keep Brazil afloat, including a new chunk of \$6.5 billion to come from the banks.

"But the fact is," a New York banker confided, "that no one has agreed to give them another dime. All we agreed to was the statistical measurement of the problem."

In Brazil there is a sense of desperation and evidence of great social tensions among all of the world's larger poor populations. Much is written about Brazil's technological achievements and great resources, its "advanced" status for a developing nation. Little is said about its slums and extensive malnutrition. Mr. Stanley and Mr. Dancian were "astounded" to discover that there is no such thing as unemployment compensation in Brazil. And except for what Catholic charities provide, there are no welfare programs.

The top 1 percent of the population had 18 percent of the income, or almost as much as the bottom 60 percent, at the time of the 1980 census. In the decade from 1970 to 1980 the rich got richer; the top 1 percent increased their share from 14 to 18 percent. Celso Boreja, a leader of the Social Democratic Party, told a Washington Post reporter in Rio de Janeiro, "People are accepting the idea that they are not going to get a job. They see no hope."

What happens in the longer term, Mr. Stanley says, depends on whether the bulk of Brazil's exploding population can be made to feel that it has a stake in the system and the country's future. Without economic growth, he guesses, the extremists will get power and debt repudiation could be a reality.

In fact the situation is so volatile in the short run that no one can predict the outcome. But it will do little good to put Humpty-Dumpty together again with loan packages and austerity programs if the industrial nations bar exports from these countries.

If the world is lucky enough to survive the debt crisis, the struggle of the poor nations to expand exports, while industry and labor moguls in North America and Europe fight to close the doors to imports, could be the next big international issue.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Query From The Class

Regarding "High Time to Reverse Gears" (IHT, Sept. 19):

World Professor Stanley Hoffmann kindly state publicly the basis for the following assertion he made in this article: "If America had clear nuclear superiority, it was deterred by the fear that a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union would provoke a Soviet invasion of Western Europe." Or is this rather casual statement just lazy writing?

A. SIMMONS, Paris.

Whatever Moscow Says

Regarding "A Propaganda War That Both Sides Lose" (IHT, Oct. 13) by William Pfaff:

If, as the Russians say, they did not know that the intruder was a civilian scientist and yet willfully destroyed it, then they were more than negligent or incompetent — by Western standards they were criminally reckless. Were Mr. Pfaff ever to commit a dangerous act with the same quantity of knowledge and cause death, he could be charged with murder.

Wherever the truth in this affair

Better to Be Long-Lived

Regarding "A Lower in Love With Genetics" (IHT, Oct. 13):

It is entirely true that, in Evelyn Fox Keller's words, science has a "capacity to overcome its own characteristic kinds of myopia." This, however, is generally untrue of scientists. Barbara McCintock is fortunate to be long-lived. Had Gregor Johann Mendel lived to pass 80, he would probably have had one of the first Nobel prizes. He died at 62, in 1884, 20 years after his great discoveries, but 16 years before being discovered.

MICHAEL GUEDDES, Toulon, France.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1938-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher
Executive Editor: RENE BONDY
Editor: FRANCOIS DESMAISON
Deputy Editor: RICHARD H. MORGAN
Associate Editor: STEPHAN W. CONAWAY

Deputy Publisher: Director of Circulation
Director of Advertising: Director of Operations

PHILIP M. FOISIE, Editor
WALTER WELLS, Editor
ROBERT K. MCCABE, Editor
SAMUEL ART, Editor
CARL GEWIRTZ, Editor

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92300 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone 70-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris.

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer
Gen. Mgr. Asia: Alain Lecuyer, 24-34 Hemsley Rd. Hong Kong, Tel. 836-6818. Telex 262009.
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKichan, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LT. Tel. 836-4803. Telex 262009.
S.A. au capital de 1,300,000 F. RCS Nanterre 873202116. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.
U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1983, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

October 21, 1983

Page 7

Literary Letter From London Putting the Best Face on It

by Michiko Kakutani

LONDON — Just 3 years ago, British publishing was suffering its worst slump in 50 years. Publishers complained of declining library and export sales and authors talked somewhat enviously about the ascendancy of the American novel. Now that is changing. The book trade has started to emerge from the recession; and best of all, say editors and critics, fiction — after many dreary years — is news once again.

The spotlight is on the novelists, says the critic and biographer, Michael Holroyd. "Whether that will be justified by the quality of the fiction has yet to be seen, but right now there is certainly an atmosphere of excitement."

The year has seen or will see new books by such noted authors as V.S. Pritchett, William Trevor, Salman Rushdie, Shiva Naipaul and David Lodge; and recent works by Iris Murdoch, Anthony Powell, D.M. Thomas and Malcolm Bradbury have managed to hold their own on the English best-seller lists alongside the usual complement of historical romances and biographies of members of the Royal Family.

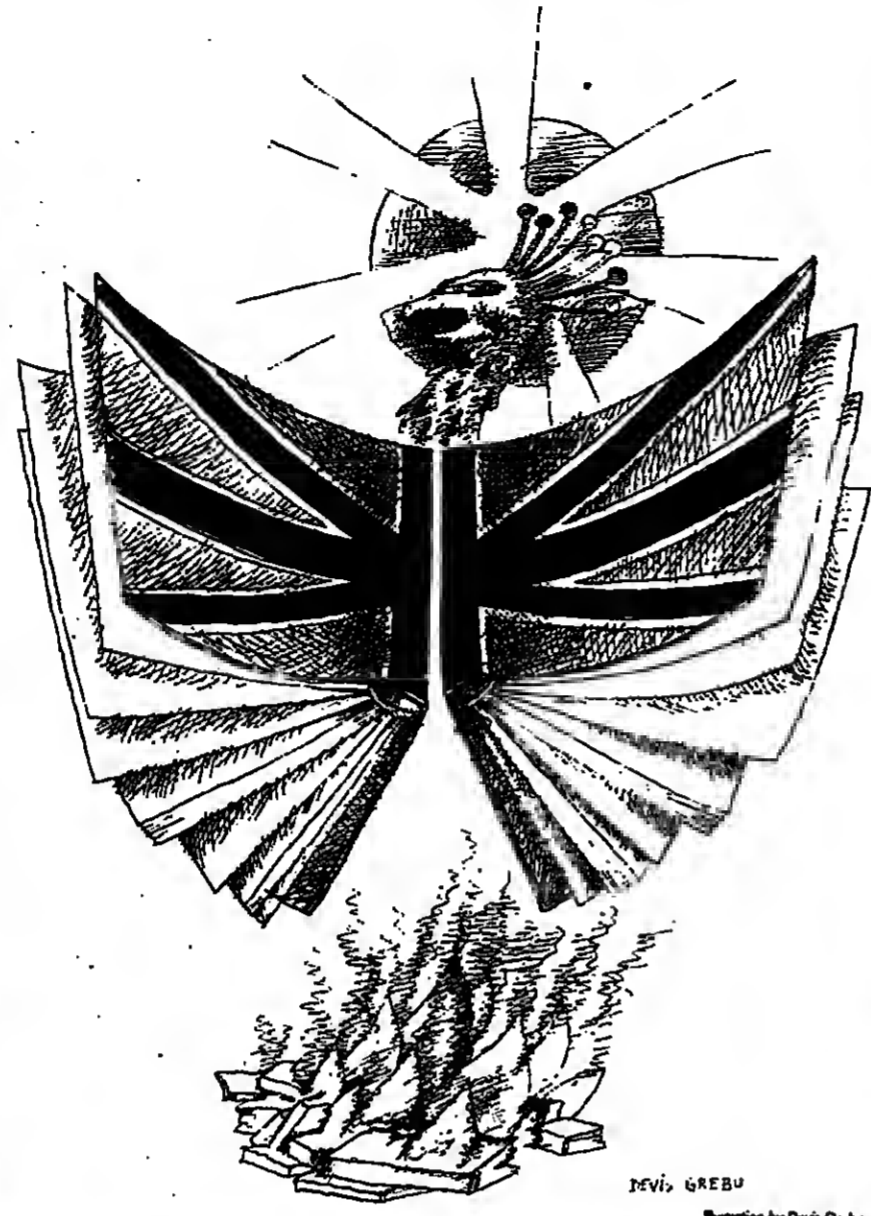
Indeed, the troubled economy seems to have hurt commercial books more than serious fiction, and publishers have continued to search for and publish new talent. Tom Maschler, chairman of Jonathan Cape, has built up a formidable fiction list, and Carmen Callil, who was responsible for the remarkable success of Virago Press — a small house that built its reputation republishing the neglected works of women writers — has begun to revitalize the venerable firm of Chatto and Windus in her new position there as managing director.

As many observers see it, today's modest fiction revival underlines the fact that a new generation of novelists is emerging. "For a long time I think that many English writers were intimidated by language, by tradition, by a sense of being English," says the literary agent Deborah Rogers, "and it took a whole generation to make the language its own. I remember 10 years ago, everyone was constantly reading things in manuscript that were very intelligent, very skillfully done, but missing something essential. Now, somehow, there's this group of people who've found their own voices."

"There was this feeling that nothing much was being done in the 70s," adds Blake Morrison, deputy literary editor of *The Observer*, "and now, suddenly, you're starting to get people in their 30s producing exciting books."

Many of these writers belong to the same generation that enlivened the British theater in the last decade — the generation of David Hare ("Plenty") and Caryl Churchill ("Cloud Nine") — but it has taken the novelists longer to discover their talent, and as a group they also lack the playwrights' shared concern with political and social issues.

Superficial similarities can be found — the novels of Martin Amis, Ian McEwan and Julian Barnes, for instance, tend to share a taste for nasty, unpleasant subject matter and cool, sophisticated prose. And yet the novelists actually form a highly disparate group. They come



DEVI, GREBU
Illustration by David Grebu

from different classes and different educational backgrounds and, in the case of Salman Rushdie, Kazuo Ishiguro, Ruth Feroz and Timothy Mo, have different national roots.

Their work, too, is varied in style, theme and influence. While Martin Amis's hard-edged urban novels draw inspiration from the work of Nabokov, Bellow and Borges, Rushdie's use of myth and epic comedy in "Midnight's Children" recalls Gabriel Garcia Marquez, and Bruce Chatwin's lyrical evocation of pastoral life in "On the Black Hill" follows the tradition of Hardy and Lawrence. The strange, gory fairy-tale creations of Angela Carter stand in marked contrast to the realistic, old-fashioned narratives of William Boyd and A.N. Wilson, as does the experimental work of Maggie Gee.

In the past you could think of people in pursuit of common style, but among my con-

temporaries there isn't even a shared view of life," says Wilson, who also serves as literary editor of *The Spectator*. "There's a curious absence of any kind of belief. I don't think many of them have addressed their minds to the fact that one might — or should — take a view of the world. I think it's a symptom of what most of our generation is like. Undefined and uncommitted, because any position now seems ridiculous to adopt."

Wilson goes on to dismiss much of this fiction as "lively without being very good," and while it's clear that he relishes playing the role of youthful carmaguignon, it's also clear that publicly — namely, the Book Marketing Council's recent campaign called

Continued on page 9

PARIS — Jeremy Irons has the old-fashioned English good looks of one who battled the Mahdists at Omdurman or went over the top at the Somme or shook cocktails for Noël and Gertrude; certainly not the face of the 1980s. And his acting tends to be understated and passive in that he is the one to whom things happen; he is

MARY BLUME

not a mover or shaker but one who reacts and feels. It is a style that requires confidence and control.

"It is almost a question of telepathy," Irons says. "If you think a thought and do nothing but think that thought, the audience will get it."

Apparently the audience does. Playing in Meryl Streep's shadow in "The French Lieutenant's Woman," he was an appealing and baffled hero, unlike the prig of the original book. The same year he won praise for the television series "Brideshead Revisited," in which he had been offered the choice between the showy role of Sebastian and the quiet narrator, Charles Ryder. He chose Charles.

"I thought, 'Is it possible to hold the audience's attention for the span of the series without saying much?' That was the challenge." For the most part, it worked. "Some people were bored by Charles Ryder, they found him boring and vacuous. It's that very English quality of not letting things out."

His gift for silent suffering won him the plum role in "Swann in Love," the Proust adaptation that Volker Schlöndorff shot in Paris last summer. Irons thought Schlöndorff was mad to risk casting an Englishman as Swann but when Schlöndorff suggested that this might point up Swann's sense of not belonging, Irons signed up for French lessons at Berlitz. And there was his face. Showing a photograph of Irons as the quietly despairing Swann, Schlöndorff has said that no European actor looks like that.

In person, as if to contrast with his screen image, Irons is bright-eyed and vivacious, contemporary in jeans, conversational shoes, layered grey shirts and an incipient beard. A careful planner, he always grows a beard between jobs to be prepared should his next role require one.

Next week he leaves for New York to start rehearsals for the lead in the Broadway version of Tom Stoppard's "The Real Thing." (He will leave it to Mike Nichols, the director, to decide whether he keeps the beard.) "The Real Thing," a romantic comedy, is, Irons says, full of traps.

"Tom Stoppard is epigrammatic, which can lead an actor astray because the play is about passion and pain as well. I think the character uses his verbal dexterity to disguise his vulnerability."

"The Real Thing" marks Irons's Broadway debut and his first stage appearance since 1979. Like many English actors, he regards the theater as his artistic touchstone and feels strongly that he must give two years to Shakespeare — "to develop the muscles" — while he is still in his 30s. Now that his film career is rolling, he can try for the Broadway sweepstakes although he knows that his restrained style is not what New York theatergoers like.

"On Broadway they like to see actors sweat blood and jump through hoops," he says. Sometimes he has a yen to do a little hoop-jumping himself.

"In 'Brideshead' I got an enormous appetite to play one scene. When I saw it, I said, 'That's not Charles Ryder, that's Jeremy enjoying himself.'"

Irons was born in 1948, the son of a chartered accountant, and was sent to a public school, Sherborne, where he did too badly to enter university or pursue his vague dream of becoming a veterinarian. He found himself reading biographies of such actors as Macready and Kean and collecting theatrical prints.



Jeremy Irons.

He decided to give acting a try — "I had nothing to lose" — and enrolled at the Bristol Old Vic Theater School. "I learned some of the rubbish I'd learned at school about suppressing emotion and being a good character. One of five students later invited to join the Bristol Old Vic, he stayed there for three years until he felt his career required a London stage or film part."

Irons ended at Domestic Unlimited, where his sense of order made him for a time an excellent cleaning lady. When not scrubbing floors, he auditioned. "I auditioned for everything to have the experience. It's awful — you come on with nothing and in five minutes you try to do everything, which is all I don't believe in about acting."

He landed the double part of Judas and John the Baptist in the London version of "Godspell," for a time also giving solo lunchtime performances of Gogol's "Diary of a Madman." "During that time," he says, "I began to feel I had something interesting to give as an actor and I began to find my feet."

Irons also began to find parts on the stage and on television and was directed by Harold Pinter in a Simon Gray play, "The Real Thing." Then came "The French Lieutenant's Woman" and "Brideshead," with their best-actor nominations and awards.

He has begun to fight the passive, gentlemanly image. In 1982 he played the lover ("one of the stupid men who don't care to think of consequences, a cake-eater who wants it") in the film of Pinter's "Betrayal," which won praise in New York and is just starting its European career. He also played in the Polish director Jerzy Skolimowski's "Moonlighting."

"When Skolimowski asked to see me, I thought he wanted me to do a television appeal for Solidarity." Instead he wanted Irons to play a Polish construction foreman, which he did so convincingly that the German director Werner Herzog told Irons he thought he was Polish.

Irons is married to the actress Sinead Cusack and has a son, Samuel, and a dog, Speed, who has appeared in several of his films. In "Moonlighting," Speed played "the dog next door."

Right now Irons is at that exhilarating point in his career when all options seem open.

"Yes," he says, "but I just have to read one bad review to say they're right. I just read an English review of 'Betrayal' that said, 'Jeremy Irons as usual disappears into the background' and I thought, 'He's right, he's absolutely right, I'm not an actor.'"

"I'm too wary of the whole business to rest on my laurels," Irons adds. "I really want to do so much. I'm not interested in giving people moderate pleasure. I don't want to be moderately good. There's so much more to it than that."

As a complete change, he would like to do a film comedy. "I would like to do a commercial film that's good. I'm a little conscious that in America they think of me as just doing artistic period films. A good script with Walter Matthau — I'd adore that."

Irons rarely reads a book, he says — he certainly did not have time to go through Proust before "Swann in Love" — but recently he has done a lot of reading in search of film ideas. "Producing may be the key behind the thing. 'Henry V' — Larry [Oliver] must be as proud of undertaking that jewel of a film, of producing it, as of acting in it."

There is another reason to want to play a more active role. "We're taken as such foots. Actors often behave like children for many reasons and so we're taken for children. I'm tired of being mollycoddled. I want to be grown-up."

"I'm not interested in being a millionaire, in being a megastar. I'm interested in having a good time in my three score years and ten, in being respected by my peers. After all, you have to look at yourself in the mirror every morning and diamond cufflinks don't help you then."

Making a Go of Doomsday

by Vicky Elliott

CAMBRIDGE, England — The literary magazine, Bill Buford says, is a doomsday project. "Historically, it's bound to fail. It is publishing against all commercial sense — it relies on a tiny audience, and its expense far exceeds the market it can ever hope to reach. It's an economic tragedy."

Buford's Granta magazine, an ailing Cambridge student paper that he and a friend took over in 1979 and nursed back to life, is now a handsome paperback peddling the poetic and the polemic that appears four times a year and sells up to 18,000 copies.

The magazine shows signs of establishing itself as a barometer for the current heady climate of the publishing world in Britain — although it doesn't confine itself to that parish alone, with contributors including Susan Sontag, Russell Hoban, Nadine Gordimer, Mario Vargas Llosa and Milan Kundera.

At the beginning of this year, Granta celebrated work by the 20 "Best of Young British Novelists" into a single volume, something of a public service; issue No. 8 introduced a swatch of post-1960s American writers under the misleading title of "Dirty Realism," and the most recent edition, out for the 10th anniversary of Salvador Allende's death, has a Latin American accent.

Buford, who is 28 and American, has worked on his understatement and fits snugly into Cambridge. It's obvious he knows a good thing when he sees one, doomsday prophecies notwithstanding. "We're quite an enterprising little tragedy," he admitted over much recently in a Cambridge cricket pavilion, as he geared up for a subscription blitz.

He is looking for something that he says seemed to dry up in the 1970s — "imaginative fiction that is answerable to contemporary experience, and a kind of journalism that deals with the emotions of a specific community with authority."

There hasn't been anything quite like Granta in Britain since John Lehmann's New Writing series, slim one-and-sixpenny paperbacks on grainy wartime paper, came out in Penguin Books during the 1940s.

An American equivalent, Theodore Solotaroff's New American Review, lasted into the 1960s, and Buford, who was born in Louisiana and grew up in Los Angeles, says he always felt the format: a magazine that doesn't go away and that can be dipped into, savored and, by found on the bookshelf 40 years later. Quite apart from reconstituting a literary formula, Granta offered a haven for a lot of timeless New Writing. Britain had no forum that gave writers a bit of elbow room and the space for a reflective essay running to as much as 25,000 words. "The Sunday papers and the literary journals," says Buford, "all impose constraints of space and topicality." Where, he says, was the long piece on the Briton riots of 1968, or a Tom Wolfe send-up of the Royal Wedding?



Bill Buford.

American writers knew this too, which may explain why so many replied to the "earnest, conscientious and serious" letters that Buford says he sent out for his first edition of Granta. A Marshall Scholar making the most of extra-curricular Cambridge ("I went to two lectures," he says), Buford had replies from Sontag, Stanley Elkin, Joyce Carol Oates and more. The river Granta that runs past King's College Chapel doesn't dry up, but the magazine, which first appeared in Cambridge in the 1980s, had been more erratic; now it began to flow again.

The second edition squeezed in a text by George Steiner, "The Portage of A.H. to São Cristóbal," which became a successful play, and a chunk of unpublished manuscript by an unknown writer from Bombay: the opening, Kashmiri section of Salman Rushdie's "Midnight's Children," which went on to win the Booker Prize, Britain's major literary award. Four years later, Buford's editorial judgment still looks good, and to hell with the odd typographical error. Distribution is now in the hands of Penguin Books, which bought into the Granta package, opening with the Best of Young British compendium. Significantly, Buford already had work by half a dozen of the 20 writers in hand. Although he wishes it hadn't been such a rushed job, it did put Granta on bookshelves all over Britain.

Buford seems to feel he has landed on the right side of the Atlantic, and manifestly enjoys his part in the British literary revival. He is putting money this fall on Graham Swift's novel "Waterland," which appeared in the Best of Young British in the shape of a long and exhaustive segment on eels; on Maggie Gee's

"The Burning Book," and on Tod McEwen, whose first novel, "Fisher's Hornpipe," uncovers 20th-century feudal life in the Scottish Highlands.

A note from McEwen is pinned to the bulletin board on Buford's desk. "Angered and cautious of your success, I have founded my own magazine, Grampa, which will feature old writing by the grandfathers of all the writers you publish." The nine issues of Granta sit around in dumps in the attic above an art gallery where Buford works with his staff of five, although flashier premises are promised, and even a carpet. From 4,000 to 5,000 pages of manuscript turn up a week; the sifting has put some arrogant literary noses out of joint.

Buford has thrown himself into the business side of things, when he is not celebrating marriages in drink, a favorite occupation. (His latest partner, Pete de Bolla, got married in Geneva recently. "I was the best man. I got drunk. A good time was had by all," comments Buford in his best Hemingway.)

A bumper edition of travel writing planned early next year will have Paul Theroux exploring the recesses of the New York subway, Jonathan Raban plashing round Britain in a boat and Bruce Chatwin discoursing on the tradition of nomadic travel writing. Fay Weldon has been commissioned to lay into the Greenham Common women's anti-nuclear movement in a piece Buford is waiting for with glee.

"Any magazine that starts to sleep dies," he says. "Nothing happens until you do something about it, and then things really start to happen."

Play On and On and On and On

by Donal Henahan

NEW YORK — Lately I have been thinking long thoughts about length. I am talking specifically about the duration of musical performances nowadays, but also of performances in general. The truth proclaimed from many a proscenium arch — that art is long — becomes more evident daily.

And so the audience, or at any rate the part of it that comes in contact with the seats, has had to adapt. In fact, it is my deep-down conviction that we who incessantly attend artistic events are tougher, *au fond*, than our immediate ancestors. When it comes to long-term sitting, we are developing a master race.

It may be, however, that music audiences still lag behind those of other arts in this area. The movies may be at the leading edge in audience testing.

I was struck with wonder and admiration to read Vincent Canby's account of sitting through Rainer Werner Fassbinder's 15½-hour film, "Berlin Alexanderplatz" (in two chunks, of seven and a half and eight hours). Our sturdy critic not only endured but came away convinced that he had seen a great film in the way that it should be seen. If critics have become so dauntless and indomitable, isn't it likely that film audiences also have been developing staying power? And why not music audiences? Music listeners are not sissies. I feel certain that the 15½-hour two-act opera is just around the corner.

One obvious piece of evidence in support of this opinion is the revival of American interest in Wagner's "Ring," which according to vulgar legend is music's ultimate test of audience endurance. In fact, the "Ring" is not the monster it is made out to be. It consists of about 15 hours of actual music spread out over four performances that are rarely given on consecutive evenings. The intermissions can add a touch of tedium, but a decently produced "Ring" may not really seem long at all but merely unhurried.

The illusion of sublime length also has been promoted as a selling point for marathon concerts, those all-day, nonstop affairs devoted to the memory of Bach, Mozart, Schubert or some other immortal. The proliferation of these concerts in recent years indicates that audiences take satisfaction in pitting their sitting talents against the best — and the most — that the great composers can throw at them. To be sure, there is a measure of cheating in these events, since both the audience and the players slip in and out as whim or the program may dictate, with only the composer being present at all times.

However, the underlying idea, specified in the name marathon itself, is to put on a show of endurance. Part of the appeal for the audience is the satisfaction of having mortified the flesh in behalf of a departed hero.

On the lookout, as I always am, for facts to support unsubstantiated prejudices, I noticed recently that Gary Goldschneider, a pianist who obviously keeps his ear to the ground, gave a 12-hour recital consisting of all 32 Beethoven sonatas. Convinced, as he put it, that "our times demand something different from the standard recital length," Goldschneider plans to explore the marathon idea further, with programs of all 17 Mozart sonatas and of both books of Bach's "Well-Tempered

Clavier." His plans reminded me of one of the pioneers of the marathon idea, an English musician who took over a New York concert hall a few years back for an all-day examination and elucidation of American piano music. I checked in for only part of the session, but I remember thinking afterward that I had heard one long piece by no composer in particular.

There you have one of the dangers in stretching the listener's endurance: Concentration flags, consciousness comes and goes.

Ernst Satie was one of the first moderns to recognize this phenomenon and try to capitalize on it, writing music that he hoped would be experienced as background, in the way we experience wallpaper or furniture.

I was not present in 1963, unfortunately, when a platoon of nine dedicated pianists under John Cage's command performed Satie's "Vexations" in New York. But there we had the dawning of a new era in audience testing. When the last note of the work, which consists of a single 80-second piece repeated 840 times, died away, one listener is said to have cried out "Encore!" and he may even have meant it.

Every musician knows and every listener quickly comes to understand that musical time cannot be measured in the same way as ordinary time. Each work invents its own version of the clock and forces us to accept its measurements, contingent to some extent on the quality of the performance it receives. A mediocre performance of a short opera such as "Così fan tutte" can last forever, whereas a superlatively sung and acted "Così fan tutte" can be over before you know it. Length, pure and simple, is no measure of quality or the potential for boredom.

But it can become a factor. Months ago, in Houston, Leonard Bernstein offered us an opera called "A Quiet Place," which consisted of a single two-hour domestic drama played as a sequel to his "Trouble in Tahiti." Even though the new work was enlivened by such time-honored ingredients of drama as homosexuality, bisexuality, incest and psychosis, it did not engage my interest continuously.

Despite patches of skillful music composed by Kaikhosru Shapurji Sorabji's complete "Opus Clavibambasticum," the three-hour work that is listed in the Guinness Book of World Records as the longest nonrepeating piano piece ever written. Just thinking about a three-hour piano piece gives me cramps, but what Sorabji I have heard, mostly from his favorite pianist, Michael Habermann, I rather like.

If Habermann should ever decide that we are tough enough for the challenge, I would welcome the opportunity to show what I am made of. Calluses, mostly.

Restaurants: Around Paris

☐ Check enclosed. ☐ Please invoice.

TRAVEL

Taking the High Road to Ladakh

by Jennifer Gill

LEH, Kashmir — As the bus swings around the bend, part of it is actually suspended over the ravine. Peeling the end has come, one looks down the sheer rock face at the meandering river hundreds of feet below. At 3,529 meters (about 11,500 feet), the Zojila pass in Kashmir, on the road between Srinagar, the capital, and Leh, the principal town of the Ladakh district, is in fact one of the lower in the Himalayan chain. Because of its narrowness, the pass is the first to become snowbound and the last to be cleared — July and August are the only months when it is possible to reach Ladakh overland, although air service links Leh and Srinagar throughout the year.

The road is choked with trucks and buses, bumper to bumper, the military dark-green, canvas-covered trucks contrasting with the bright red, green and blue "public transport" trucks that carry winter provisions up to the inaccessible villages in the mountains. Little triangular stones placed on the edge of the drop testify to the frequent fatal accidents of the Sikh drivers. "In memory of Rajbir Singh, Mahatim Singh and Gulab Singh." Travelers all know the story of the 32-truck army convoy: one after the other, 31 went over the edge on a sharp bend; only the last one managed to stop, rocking on the brink above the void.

Ladakh is a remote and desolate region on the northeast frontier of India, wedged in the Indus River valley between the Karakoram and the Himalayas; beyond them lies Tibet. Leh lies just above the rolling, brown Indus River and borders on the Karakoram range, which is dominated by Mount Godwin-Austen, or K2 — 8,611 meters high. The area has remained unchanged since it was virtually closed to outsiders from the end of World War II until 1974. Even now, one is not allowed into the restricted area patrolled by the Indian Army, which mannequins painstakingly up and down the mountain passes.

Like a line of ants, the convoys of trucks, civilian buses and military vehicles crawl and shudder up the mountains, in and out of the hairpin bends, sometimes stopping for no apparent reason except that trucks and buses, occasionally visible high on a different section of the road, are also stationary. Reminders of mortality abound: Signs painted in English on the rocks warn that "Fast is fatal: Slow and steady wins the day." "Beat death, drive slowly." "Use caution: Think of your family."

The road to Leh passes through several valleys and busy settlements under towering mountains and in river valleys, and crosses the Himalayan range, before reaching the Indus valley at Khatul: two days of exhausting, nerve-racking and bone-jarring road. The stopover point for the night is the ancient town of Kargil, which used to be an important bazaar on the old silk trading routes from China.

The buses assemble in dusty, honking convoys at 5 A.M., and the mysterious logic of the timetable has become part of the rhythm of the mountains. After an hour's delay in the still-dark morning, the only explanation available from the Sikh bus-driver is, "It is a mystery." Then it is discovered that the bus has been waiting for someone to pick up a clutch plate delivered for his truck.

Beyond Kargil the mountain terrain becomes noticeably different. After the lush mountain pastures of the Vale of Kashmir, and the green slopes rising up to the vivid blue of the glaciers high above, everything becomes increasingly monochrome. The giant slabs of snow lining the road, unmet even in the summer because of the altitude, are brown with sand. The grass-covered slopes are replaced by desert-like stones and sand. The melted glaciers leave behind a desolate scene: mounds of broken rocks and gravel, everything blending into the barrenness of the brown rock of the mountains.

These are all signs that the convoy is entering "moonland," "Little Tibet" or "the last Shangri-la," all popular names for Ladakh. The Himalayas form a barrier to rain clouds coming from the south, so Ladakh's annual rainfall is as slight as the Sahara's. As a result, Ladakh is a "moonland" devoid of vegetation except near rivers running from distant glaciers or melting snow.

Leaving the plains of India the traveler is warned against the debilitating effects of altitude sickness, for Leh is situated at 3,554 meters. (The highest mountain in Europe, Mont Blanc, is 4,807 meters high.) On reaching Leh and not immediately being assailed by breathlessness or nausea, the visitor may feel like a candidate for the Everest Without Oxygen Expedition, but the thin air soon takes its toll.

On the edge of town, soldiers sit dug into the sand behind barbed-wire enclosures. Their tanks and jeeps contrast strangely with the gold-tipped, white stone chortens, Buddhist memorials, some of them more than six feet (two meters) tall.

The bus stops in a cloud of dust on the edge of a flat, grassless field. Suddenly out of the dust haze, a band of horsemen appears, the same tones of brown as the sand and the mountains, galloping thunderously after a ball. They are practicing for a big polo match later in the week.

Within a few minutes, the visitor is surrounded by swarms of little boys and not-so-little boys, with hair shorn into dark spikes, their Tibetan-Mongol features and brown faces enhancing their dark, slant-



The palace dominates Leh.

ing eyes. They are selling everything from hotel rooms and pieces of amethyst to soft drinks, grubby mementos and hashish.

Iqbal, the most persistent and seemingly organized of the boys, eventually wins out over the others in the melee and takes the tourist back to his family home, which sometimes serves as a guest house. He explains proudly in Indian-accented English, "Yes, yes, I am the boss, and I am 14 years old. My father has no time, he is a businessman." His father runs the "Lucky Store," a grocery shop in the crowded main street.

The house is on a rough dirt track, situated in the maze of pathways around which the dwellings of the settlement are clustered, dominated by the abandoned Palace of the Kings of Ladakh. Built in the 16th century, the ruins seem to be a part of the mountain ridge they are perched on. The palace's steep walls, topped with fluttering prayer flags, slope up eight stories, with the same gray-brown mud finish as the rest of the houses in town. It is a perfect example of the Tibetan architectural influence in Ladakh, almost identical to the larger Potala palace in Lhasa.

Ladakh was a province of Tibet until the 10th century, when the Tibetan empire collapsed and Ladakh became a kingdom. The present Namgyal dynasty, descendants of the kings of Tibet, dates to the 16th century. Stepping between the patters of yak dung drying on the roofs of the houses — to be used later for fuel — one can see, even higher above the palace, the Leh Gompa. This little monastery, hanging precariously from the rock, is testament to the predominant religion in Ladakh, a Tibetan-Lamaist form of Buddhism. At the top of the Lamaist pantheon is the divine trinity of Avalokitesvara, Manjushri and Vajrapani. Elaborate paintings, or *tankas*, and gold statues of these three deities are to be found in the dark, inner recesses of many of the gompas scattered along the valley.

The magenta-robed young monk collecting rupees at the door apparently belongs to the yellow-capped, or Gelugpa, sect which follows the Dalai Lama as a reincarnation of the Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara. Ladakh is reputedly one of the few places where the culture resembles that of old Tibet, which disappeared with the Chinese invasion in 1951. Even though Chinese policy toward Tibet changed in 1980, when refugees were invited to return and religious control was greatly relaxed, the number of Tibetan refugees in Ladakh seems to have remained unchanged.

Not far up the Indus valley from Leh is the Sonam Ling Tibetan refugee settlement, which houses more than 2,000 people. They have been there since the early 1960s, when, following the lead of the Dalai Lama, they fled to India after an abortive anti-Chinese uprising. Sonam has become an important center of the study of Tibetan literature and history as well as Buddhist philosophy in its pure form.

The sudden roar of the generator starting up at dusk seems to echo across the valley to the distant Karakoram, their snowcapped peaks oozing glowing pink in the setting sun. The raucous whistling and shouting from the cinema stop abruptly at 11 P.M., when the town turns black as the generator is switched off.

London Letter

Continued from page 7

"Best of Young British Novelists" — plays a certain part in London's present enthusiasm for new writers.

Widely covered by the press, the campaign — which named 20 novelists under the age of 40 who represent "the quality and promise of contemporary fiction" — generated considerable controversy. There were complaints about the idea of a list, complaints that the list was too exclusive or not exclusive enough. Private Eye and Punch satirized it, and even several of the authors on the list questioned its seriousness and purpose. Still, more than 2,500 booksellers participated in the campaign, and the Book Marketing Council reports that sales of the books of the writers mentioned increased by 32 percent during the campaign.

"Best of Young British Novelists" is, of course, only the measure of the council's promotions — promotions that represent British publishing's response to the recession and reflect what John Gross, the former editor of The Times Literary Supplement, calls the new "invasion of hype."

"No doubt it's always existed," he says, "but it's changed in the last few years. The gulf between the big commercial success and the rest has widened, and the casualty is the kind of novel that would have sold 3,000 copies, the biography that would have sold 2,500, where the author jugged along and the public jugged along. Publishing here — it's become a mirror image of what you have in America."

It seems that a measure of American-style hype has also become attached to the Booker Prize, Britain's most prestigious literary award, which is to be announced next week. Newspapers carry full-page stories on nominees, bets are placed on probable winners, and the actual award ceremony is carried live on television. In addition to £10,000 (\$15,000), the prize assures the winner of increased sales and wide public recognition — something that for young or little-known authors can substantially alter their careers.

Salman Rushdie, for instance, was delighted even to find a publisher for "Midnight's Children." At the time, his editor said that she would be happy if it sold 2,500 copies. After winning the Booker Prize in 1981, however, the novel appeared on the best-seller lists and has sold more than 30,000 copies in hard-cover. Its success enabled Rushdie to quit his job in advertising.

Clearly, he is an exception. On the whole, it is more difficult for a novelist to earn a living in Britain than in the United States. The British authors are not glamorized the way they are in the United States; as Paul Theroux, the American novelist who has lived in England for a decade, notes, "In a nonassertive society like this, a novel is a modest thing." The British, in fact, tend to take writing for granted — a vestige, no doubt, of the old upper-class notion that a well-educated person should be able to write elegantly as well as, say, paint and play the piano — and as a consequence many writers take a coolly professional approach to their work, turning out novels with regularity. The sustained productivity of such British authors as Graham Greene, Iris Murdoch, Anthony Burgess and V.S. Pritchett — as well as many of the younger novelists — seems daunting by American standards.

To spend seven to 10 years on a novel, as Saul Bellow, William Styron and Norman Mailer sometimes do, is virtually unheard of in England; but then, most contemporary English novels — "Midnight's Children" is a notable exception — are also smaller in scale and scope, eschewing mythic themes and large social issues to focus on the private and domestic. "People here are less ambitious about what they can achieve in the novel," says Ian McEwan. "There's no great expectations of

writing the great English novel. You turn out a novel or a screenplay — that's the job."

Compared to the American novel, there is often a difference in manner and tone as well. "We're getting more different rather than more alike," says Victoria Glendinning, English novelist, she adds, "tend to have an understatement, a brevity, an irony — where you can't be sure if anything's serious — whereas Americans have been taught to take it straight. We find it difficult to think anyone can be that serious. It's a different way of dealing with the world."

In fact, while British writers will acknowledge a debt to the American novel — "I think the novel of the 20th century is American, as the 19th century's was Russian," says Amis. "It has to do with postwar American confidence, a confidence we really lack." — there has also been a growing sense of British self-assertion. "As America became more and more boldly an imperial power," says Karl Miller, the editor of The London Review, "there was a tendency to see America as culturally wholly successful and other countries not. The new view is apt to be modified." The flow back and forth across the Atlantic has become increasingly problematic, and in some cases a kind of prejudice prevails.

"While Americans think we're miniaturists," says John Gross, "English people tend to think Americans suffer from gigantism."

Indeed, such British authors as D.M. Thomas and John Fowles, who take on large issues and employ modern, experimental techniques, are regarded by British critics as being more American than English; and their novels have done far better in the United States. As Blake Morrison observes, "Success in America is often penalized here."

In poetry, too, says Morrison, who co-edited the recent "Penguin Book of Contemporary British Poets," the British have taken an increasingly parochial, insular view. "American poetry since Robert Lowell we know nothing about," he says. "And I suspect on your side, Americans don't know much about [contemporary] English poetry." Although Philip Larkin — who is widely expected to succeed John Betjeman as poet laureate — Ted Hughes and Geoffrey Hill are recognized in the United States, such younger English poets as Craig Raine, Christopher Reid, Andrew Motion and James Fenton have yet to win any real American following.

Although Morrison argues that many of the younger poets demonstrate more sympathy toward Modernism than Larkin's generation did, most critics feel that English poetry, in Michael Holroyd's words, "is now in a period of consolidation rather than experimentation."

Nikos Stangos, a former Penguin poetry editor, goes even further. Most of the verse being written today, he says, is representative of a retrogressive movement that began in the early '70s and ushered in a "dark age of English provincialism."

"The British never really accepted the Modernist tradition," he says. "They resented it and tolerated it only as they had to. It was the Georgians versus Ezra Pound and Ezra Pound lost."

© 1983 The New York Times

The Golden Horn, the heart of Istanbul.

Istanbul, the Golden City

by Marvine Howe

ISTANBUL — Legend has it that the stones and soil of Istanbul are made of gold. It is the dream of every Turk to live in Istanbul, the land of golden opportunity, a vigorous city of business, finance and art, like an oriental New York. People buy and sell almost everything, including the Galata Bridge and Tower.

This cosmopolitan city was once the capital of three great empires, and each has left its mark: the Romans their defense walls and aqueduct, the Byzantines their churches, and the Ottomans their palaces and mosques. But Istanbul's charm is its setting on the Bosphorus, linking Europe and Asia. There's nothing quite like the green hills along the strait, the shimmering skyline on the Golden Horn at sunset and the early morning mist on the Sea of Marmara.

The city has its flaws, of course, most of them the work of modern civilization. Factories, warehouses and oil-storage tanks have been erected on the shores of the Bosphorus. Even worse has been the influx of people from rural areas over the last 30 years, with the rich building high-rise apartments and the poor their squalid shacks, changing the landscape of the Bosphorus hills.

"In my childhood, some 40 years ago, there were about 700,000 inhabitants," said Celik Guleroy, general director of the Touring and Automobile Club of Turkey. "Now, Greater Istanbul has a population of about 10 million and nobody knows the city limits. The new city has lost its old harmony and esthetic quality. The modest dimensions are gone, and so are the natural shorelines, the pastel colors, the gardens and fields, and only the names of streets remain — like Pistachio Street, White Jasmine Street, Lemon Flower Street and the Monastery with Black Cherries Street."

The Touring Club is attempting to protect and save special buildings and green areas for future generations. It has a dozen restoration projects under way, including Yildiz Park and Emirgan Park with their fine 19th-century pavilions, most of which have been converted into cafe-museums. Finishing touches are being put on the majestic neoclassical White Pavilion at Emirgan, which is to be used as a concert hall. Restoration of the Khedive's Palace, a magnificent Art Nouveau building on the Asian side of the Bosphorus, is being completed and the palace is scheduled to open next year as a tea-house with concert and conference facilities. Work is also near completion on a 19th-century mansion in the Hagia Sophia area, along with a dozen houses that were falling into ruins, which are to be opened next year as an old-style hotel and pensions.

The visitor who arrives in Istanbul for the first time, however, will hardly be aware of the changing lifestyle. Istanbul, for the outsider, is almost as mysterious and exciting as Byzantium or Constantinople, as the city used to be known.

The heart of Istanbul is the Golden Horn, the narrow waterway that divides the European part in two, with the old imperial town of Stamboul on the right bank and the Galata port and business district on the left. From the Galata Bridge can be seen the city's finest monuments: the church of Hagia Sophia, Topkapi Palace, the Blue Mosque, the New Mosque and the Mosque of Suleiman the Magnificent, the Galata Tower and, in the distance, the Bosphorus suspension bridge.

Travelers who insist on a view of the Bosphorus will have to pay for it at the luxury Hilton, where a room for two costs 18,700 to 25,000 lire (about \$80 to \$105) a night, or at Bep Marmara, the former Intercontinental (26,000 lire), or at the Sheraton (18,900 to 22,700 lire). But the view is just about as good at the Carlton (6,000 lire) and a number of smaller hotels.

One of everybody's favorite hotels is the

Pera Palas (7,500 lire), which is celebrating its 100th birthday. The list of dignitaries who have stayed there is almost endless, from the former king and queen of Albania and the former shah of Iran, to Mata Hari, Greta Garbo, Zsa Zsa Gabor and Agatha Christie. You can still visit the suite where Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the founder of modern Turkey, used to stay. Try to get a room overlooking the Golden Horn and take a meal or at least tea in the Belle Epoque dining room.

The best way to enjoy Istanbul is to walk around and look and smell and savor. But if your time is limited, there are both group and tailor-made tours.

If you've been planning to visit Istanbul, the Anatolian Civilizations exhibition offers a compelling reason to do so soon. It opened at the end of May and was scheduled to close at the end of this month; however, the organizers have extended the exhibition until Dec. 31 because of many requests to keep the show going.

Sponsored by the Council of Europe, the exhibition covers the history of the peninsula from prehistoric times to the present. There are two main centers for the exhibition: the 6th-century Byzantine Saint Irene Church and the 15th-century Topkapi Palace, where one can see the vast sweep of cultures from prehistoric times to the 20th-century Ottomans. In a number of side exhibits, Turkish carpets and costumes are on display at the Ibrahim Pasha Palace, tombstones at the Museum of Turkish and Islamic Art, musical instruments at the House of the Whirling Dervishes and elaborate royal tents at the Military Museum.

As if that weren't enough, there's also an exhibition of Islamic art: calligraphy, miniatures and imperial edicts are on display at the Sulemaniye Library; Islamic sacred relics can be seen at Topkapi; Islamic tiles and ceramics can be seen at the Archaeological Museum; and Islamic architecture at the Ataturk Cultural Center.

As in most Turkish museums, the admission fee is low, but you must pay extra to take a camera inside, even if you don't use it. The daily city tours are also worthwhile: most of the main monuments can be seen in a day. A typical Byzantine tour includes the lovely Kariye Church-Museum with some of the best mosaics and frescoes known, the Hippodrome and Hagia Sophia. The Ottoman tour includes the main mosques and the covered bazaar. A Bosphorus tour features the magnificent marble Dolmabahce Palace, last residence of the sultans, Camlica Hill on the Asian side and Beykozbeyli, a fishing village. The cost is about 3,000 lire for a half-day tour.

Main Street has moved from Ishtikol out to Cumhuriyet Street and Sisli, now the most fashionable shopping area. Leather shops — shoes and suits — are worth visiting, as well as cotton goods stores and jewelry. Beyond the Hilton, Derishow offers very soft, top-quality leather, relatively expensive: 36,000 to 42,000 lire for a jacket and 21,000 lire for skirt or pants.

Then there's the covered bazaar. The experts express doubts about the "antiquities" dis-

played in the maze of some 5,000 shops, but browsers still find good buys.

The best rugs and kilims — carpets woven without pile — are found outside the bazaar, on Nuruosmaniye Street. The smaller shops offer better prices than the big shops, like Bazaar 54, but watch out for the quality of the goods. There's no standard price, but an old kilim can cost anywhere from 25,000 to 50,000 lire while new kilims can range from 7,000 to 100,000 lire. There are leather goods everywhere, but some buyers prefer to go to Derimod, a wholesale shop on the road to the airport.

The Istanbulis' favorite entertainment is eating out, and no wonder: they have one of the world's greatest cuisines. The Turkish art of cooking was developed and refined in the Ottoman court, particularly in the Topkapi Palace, where the kitchens were the most important part of the building. Scores of chefs and aides from all over the empire were employed to dream up new delicacies.

Today, visitors can enjoy a typical Turkish meal — *meze* (hors d'oeuvres such as eggplant and zucchini) and kebabs — at Topkapi Palace, but the quality and style have deteriorated substantially. The view from Topkapi of the Bosphorus and Sea of Marmara makes up for imperfections in the cuisine.

Likewise, the bucolic Abdullah's at Emirgan, which used to be superb, has suffered somewhat from renown, but still offers first-class *meze*. Dinner for two with wine comes to about 10,000 lire.

In town, there's a seemingly infinite choice of good restaurants in almost any price range. The Divan Hotel is expensive, but is reputed to serve the best Turkish food around. Liman, in the Turkish Maritime building, is the place for a business lunch; a splendid view of the Golden Horn and excellent seafood, at 7,000 lire for two.

The great thing to do, of course, is to lunch or dine in one of the popular restaurants on the Bosphorus, like Kaya, Antik or Sureyya at Arnavutkoy. A fish dinner for two with wine runs from about 3,500 lire to 7,000 lire. The Palat restaurants at Tarabya are fun although they cater to tour groups: shish kebab, *meze* and live music for about 6,000 lire for two. The place for fashionable Turks these days is Samdan at Edir, where an evening of drinks, dinner and dancing totals about 20,000 lire a couple.

Travel agencies provide Istanbul by Night tours, which usually include a mediocre meal and a show of belly dancing and folk music at the Galata Tower or the Kervansaray for about 6,500 lire a person. Most Turks, however, prefer the shows at San or Maxim.

If you decide to go on your own to a typical Turkish music hall, beware: dinner, show and a couple of drinks should cost about 7,000 lire a person; but if they put a bottle of whiskey on the table and you finish it off, the evening's bill could run to 100,000 lire or more.

Another evening activity is the sound and light show near Hagia Sophia, in French, German and English, free of charge. The show usually runs from June to mid-October, when it gets too chilly.

The Istanbul fall season now revolves around the new Ataturk Cultural Center, with a full program of opera, ballet, theater and concerts; they are usually worthwhile, even for those who don't understand Turkish.

Then there are the day and evening cruises along the Bosphorus, offered by both the Hilton and the Sheraton, through October; the buffet lunch cruise costs about 6,000 lire a person; the dinner cruise, 7,200 lire.

Most Turks and some adventurous visitors tour the Bosphorus and environs with the many local steamers that make frequent runs all day in summer. An hour-and-a-half excursion to the Princes Islands, for example, costs only about 150 lire, but it is often mobbed with people sitting on the floor of the boat.

© 1983 The New York Times

A Touch of Islam in New Mexico

by Judy Giannettino

ABIQUITO, New Mexico — The adobe mosque is hidden among the juniper trees and scrub bushes that dot the rolling hills of northern New Mexico. But for the 20 families living north of this 300-year-old Spanish village, the building, with its self-supporting domed roofs, vaults and arches, is the focal point of their small colony and, supporters say, the only rural Moslem mosque in the United States.

"We're not building a community. We're not trying to change what is already here," says Nuridin Durkee, a native of New York who converted to Islam from Catholicism 17 years ago. His nonprofit educational and religious organization, Dar al-Islam, hopes eventually to attract 100 to 150 families to the colony 75 miles (121 kilometers) northwest of Santa Fe, deep in the American Southwest.

The 2,260-square-foot (203-square-meter) mosque was designed by the Egyptian architect Hassan Fathy, who found his inspiration in the traditional building techniques of the Nubians of Upper Egypt. Its rounded arches, which use no framework, are built of mud bricks by master craftsmen trained in skills that have almost died out.

The money needed to complete the project and used to buy the land comes to Dar al-Islam from Moslems all over the world. "You know, people hear the word 'Moslem' and they think we're all rich, with an oil well in each pocket," Durkee says. "Well, that's not the case. We get the money from private donations. It's like any nonprofit organization."

Sahil Kabbani, a Saudi Arabian businessman and a director of Dar al-Islam, explains how the colony came about — partly, he says, because he always wanted to "repay America" for the education he received at Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Massachusetts.

He and Durkee devised the idea of Dar al-Islam after meeting in Mecca several years ago. "We both had the same dream — to bring Islam to America," Kabbani says. "And since Nuridin was a Western Moslem, we knew it could work. We knew he could communicate with Americans."

There are projects like this all over the country, but they're in urban settings," says Durkee. "We wanted to be able to build this foundation in an area where we felt we could expand our project in a peaceful environment."

The topography is similar to the Middle East. So is the climate. And the people, the Spanish people, they're traditional and conservative. We're traditional and conservative. We

hire some of the people from Abiquiu and we use a lot of their facilities, like the school, until we can get ours done."

Most of the Moslems — a mix of Americans and Middle Easterners — work at Dar al-Islam, Durkee says, either helping with the construction or teaching the 40 children who live here. There is no exact figure for the overall number here other than Dar al-Islam's listing of 20 families.

The mosque, built out of clay, mud, straw and adobe bricks, was dedicated in June 1981. "The bricks are smaller than those conventionally used," says Durkee. "They were laid by hand in the way it was done almost 1,000 years ago. It's a much cheaper way to build."

Wooden doors, handmade by Dar al-Islam members, open into the mosque, which is bare except for a colorful Mexican-tiled foot wash on the side and a row of wooden boxes where worshippers place their shoes before entering various praying rooms.

Plans for the 1,200 acres (486 hectares) Dar al-Islam purchased for \$1.3 million include a school and library, a medical center, several small houses and "one day, hopefully, a hotel-motel complex and restaurant," Durkee says. The complex is expected to take 10 years to complete.

© 1983 The Associated Press

This image shows a full-page scan of a financial newspaper, specifically the Herald Tribune. The top half of the page is dominated by numerous columns of stock market data, organized into sections labeled A through M. Each section contains lists of company names followed by their current prices and percentage changes. The middle section features a prominent article titled "EASTERN EGGS and 400% PROFITS" by F.P.S. (Financial Planning Services). The article discusses the performance of various stocks, particularly focusing on the Lennox Corporation and its potential for significant growth. Below the article, there is a detailed advertisement for "CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH," which includes contact information for F.P.S. Financial Planning Services. The bottom portion of the page continues with more stock market listings and data, maintaining the same tabular format as the top section.

[illegible]

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Quot. Chg.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
37	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
38	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
39	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
40	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
41	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
42	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
43	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
44	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
45	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
46	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
47	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
48	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
49	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
50	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
51	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
52	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
53	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
54	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
55	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
56	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
57	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
58	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
59	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
60	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
61	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
62	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
63	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
64	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
65	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
66	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
67	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
68	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
69	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
70	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
71	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
72	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
73	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
74	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
75	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
76	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
77	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
78	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
79	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
80	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
81	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
82	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
83	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
84	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
85	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
86	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
87	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
88	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
89	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
90	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
91	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
92	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
93	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
94	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
95	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
96	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
97	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
98	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
99	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0
100	31.4	29.0	ORF	1.25	4.0	12.5	31.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	0

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
111	9.4	8.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	9.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	0
112	11.4	10.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	11.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	0
113	13.4	12.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	13.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	0
114	15.4	14.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	15.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	0
115	17.4	16.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	17.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	0
116	19.4	18.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	19.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	0
117	21.4	20.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	21.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	0
118	23.4	22.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	23.4	22.4	22.4	22.4	0
119	25.4	24.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	25.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	0
120	27.4	26.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	27.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	0
121	29.4	28.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	29.4	28.4	28.4	28.4	0
122	31.4	30.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	31.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	0
123	33.4	32.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	33.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	0
124	35.4	34.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	35.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	0
125	37.4	36.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	37.4	36.4	36.4	36.4	0
126	39.4	38.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	39.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	0
127	41.4	40.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	41.4	40.4	40.4	40.4	0
128	43.4	42.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	43.4	42.4	42.4	42.4	0
129	45.4	44.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	45.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	0
130	47.4	46.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	47.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	0
131	49.4	48.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	49.4	48.4	48.4	48.4	0
132	51.4	50.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	51.4	50.4	50.4	50.4	0
133	53.4	52.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	53.4	52.4	52.4	52.4	0
134	55.4	54.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	55.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	0
135	57.4	56.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	57.4	56.4	56.4	56.4	0
136	59.4	58.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	59.4	58.4	58.4	58.4	0
137	61.4	60.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	61.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	0
138	63.4	62.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	63.4	62.4	62.4	62.4	0
139	65.4	64.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	65.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	0
140	67.4	66.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	67.4	66.4	66.4	66.4	0
141	69.4	68.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	69.4	68.4	68.4	68.4	0
142	71.4	70.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	71.4	70.4	70.4	70.4	0
143	73.4	72.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	73.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	0
144	75.4	74.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	75.4	74.4	74.4	74.4	0
145	77.4	76.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	77.4	76.4	76.4	76.4	0
146	79.4	78.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	79.4	78.4	78.4	78.4	0
147	81.4	80.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	81.4	80.4	80.4	80.4	0
148	83.4	82.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	83.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	0
149	85.4	84.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	85.4	84.4	84.4	84.4	0
150	87.4	86.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	87.4	86.4	86.4	86.4	0
151	89.4	88.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	89.4	88.4	88.4	88.4	0
152	91.4	90.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	91.4	90.4	90.4	90.4	0
153	93.4	92.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	93.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	0
154	95.4	94.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	95.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	0
155	97.4	96.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	97.4	96.4	96.4	96.4	0
156	99.4	98.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	99.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	0
157	101.4	100.4	PHIL	1.25	12.5	12.5	101.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	0

**Tables include the nationwide price
Up to the closing on Wall Street**

[illegible][illegible]

(Continued From Back Page)

[illegible][illegible]

